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7th June	Salsette ..	600	Moolta..	0000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	700	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8600	... ...	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
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Penang Maru	I. Noma.	5500	30th May	3rd June
Penang Maru	I. Noma.	5560	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	5126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July
† LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bhimji Lakhmidas late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant at first a clerk but latterly unemployed .....Deceased.

Jumnabai widow of the said deceased of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Old Modykhana within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. P. B. MALABARI, The 2nd day of June, 1913.

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12-52	,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-25
15-13	,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-50
17- 8	,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	13-51
19-41	,,	Agra Cantonment ..	11-17
20-42	,,	Muttra..... ,,	10-18
23- 0	,,	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
3-17	,,	Amballa Cantonment..... Dep.	3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana ..... ,,	1-16
6- 2	,,	Phillaur ..... ,,	0-47
6-45	,,	Jullundur ..... ,,	0-0
8-29	,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	22 29
11-43	,,	Lahore ..... ,,	21-22
14-33	,,	Lala Musa .. .. ,,	15-43
18-51	,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	11-44
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23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
2-52	Arr.	Amballa..... Dep.	3-55
3-15	Dep.	Amballa..... Arr.	2-51
7-38	Arr.	Kalka..... Dep.	1.0
6-15	Dep.	Kalka..... Arr.	0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla..... Dep.	18 0

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Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
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18-13	,,	Orai ..... ,,	13-14
20-30	,,	Cawnpore..... ,,	11- 8
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Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

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D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
Bombay, 6th June, 1913. 259

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situate at Mahomedan Street, behind the New Bhora Musjid, Madanpoora.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Hiralal Kanchordas and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Bai Bussabai, daughter of Sheikh Amirbhai Bin Fazulbhoy Surti Nalbandhi, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of January, 1910 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate-lying and being at Mahomedan Street, outside the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 309 square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 212, new No. D/13938, old Survey No. 1/274 and New Survey No. 7/3537 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4058 (5) and Street No. 245D and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Mahomedan Street, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Ismail Chilmai, on or towards the North by the property of Pupabai widow of Jeewanbhai and on or towards the South by the public passage, which said premises were in the possession of the deceased Mortgagor during her life time and since her death in the possession of one Zohrabai daughter of Shaikh Rahimudin Amirudin Oorankar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Raghavavya Nagindas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office, No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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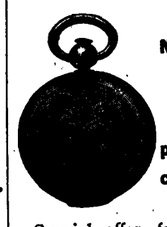

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THE GLADIATOR OF THE LOCH.

LIFE OF A WATER-BEETLE.

The ant's reputation for industry has long been established, but for vigour, self-reliance, and all those truculent virtues which make for success the water-beetle may put in a reasonable claim for pre-eminence.

Mr. Frank Balfour Browne, M.A., dealt with the life history of a water-beetle in his paper read at the Royal Institution on May 9, and took his hearers into a world where the battle of life is fought "à outrance," where a moment's weakness means instant extermination, where faults are unforgiven and final, where social legislation is summed up in self-preservation, and where all the problems of weakness and unfitness which we poor human beings endeavour to solve with Poor Laws and old age pensions are settled as instantaneously as the axe settles the chicken.

Water-beetles are divided into two groups; one is carnivorous and swims, the other is herbivorous and creeps. But the latter, despite their meeker qualities, can also swim on occasion and are not altogether unaware of the delights of animal food. In the former group, the Hydradephaga type, Mr. Balfour Browne took a species of Dytiscus, D. lapponicus, whose life history he had studied in specimens which he kept in observation tubs. Starting with the egg, he traced the beetle's development up to its full-fledged, fighting, valiant manhood. Its evolution shows that it has only managed to survive at all by wonderful physical adaptations to suit its savage environment. Generations ago it was part of a large terrestrial family, and probably developed the aquatic habit as the result of finding competition on the land too keen to permit its existence; but, driven to the refuge of small Scottish lochs, it can hold its own in the community to which it belongs, and pass on to its larva both the heritage of strife and the means to combat it. In study babyhood which gives merely a gentle indication of what its prime-of-life activities are going to be, Mr. Balfour Browne thus described:—

INSECT FEROCITY.

For a day or so after hatching the larva is soft and is not hungry, but once its skin and jaws have hardened it begins to look out for food. I found that tadpoles and pieces of chopped worms were suitable food, but under natural conditions small newts, water shrimps, and insect larvæ, including its own brothers and sisters, constitute the normal diet. It is impossible to keep two larvæ together in one small vessel, as one invariably attacks and kills the other within a few hours. Even when I gave a tub to four specimens only one survived after a few weeks, so that in a small loch, where at least some thousands of these larvæ hatch out, the death rate must be enormous.

The larva's methods of feeding is peculiar and adapted to the necessity of having to digest its food before swallowing it. This apparently impossible feat is accomplished by two long, sharply pointed jaws, each pierced with a fine tube, one end of which opens on the inner side just below the apex, and the other end of which opens on the upper side just near the base. When the jaws are closed the inner ends of these tubes communicate with the corners of the mouth, but when the jaws are open the inner ends of these tubes do not communicate with the mouth at all. The mouth has a raised ridge on the lower side of it, which fits into a groove on the upper side of it. When the larva seizes its pray the mouth shuts tight and relentlessly, and the absorption is by means of a powerful sucking pump, the pharynx, behind the mouth.

CINEMA REVELATIONS.

If this, however, were the whole process of feeding there would be considerable waste, as a worm or a tadpole consists of a large amount of solid material; and yet if one watches one of the larvæ feeding one will find that almost nothing is left of the prey except the skin. This is due to the fact that at short intervals the sucking pump stops working and saliva is poured into the prey. The saliva digests and dissolves away the solid parts of the food, which are then sucked in by the larva.

The water beetle at meal time was recently made the subject of a bioscope film, the menu on the occasion of the photographing being a live newt. When tremendously magnified on the screen the Dytiscus looked like some fearful pre-historic animal, and as he surged down on his prey through the water of the tank it was really a terrifying spectacle. The processes of digestion could be carefully studied—it was even possible to see the injection of the beetle's saliva into the body of the newt—and no one who saw it could fail to be impressed by the terrible and really appalling savagery of what life must be an those quiet Scottish lochs where the water beetle is the great apostle of the "Get on or get out" theory of life.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself.

MIXED METAPHOR.

LORD CURZON ON HIS DEFENCE.

Earl Curzon, who was generally accused of perpetrating a mixed metaphor in his recent speech to the Primrose League, pleads not guilty. He does so in the following letter to the "Westminster Gazette":—

Sir,—You have been kind enough along with several of your contemporaries, to accuse me of "a wonderfully mixed metaphor" in a phrase in a recent speech at the Albert Hall; and the "Observer" yesterday, in a spirit of dilettante frivolity admirably suited to the eve of a Bank Holiday, actually devoted a leading article to my alleged offence. As I wholly deny the charge, you will perhaps allow me in the same spirit to pursue the discussion.

The "Observer" wrote:—

To the unbounded delight of the Radical Press the ex-Viceroy committed himself to the opinion that the ship of State is approaching the brink of a precipice. His meaning is clear enough; but, unless he had in mind a picture of an Indian canoe being whirled to the ledge of Niagara, he certainly suffered from a temporary forgetfulness of the element in which ships move.

Had the "Observer" paid me the compliment of reading the speech which it criticised, or had you done the same, it would have been apparent that this was the precise image which was in my mind.

THE FULL PASSAGE.

"I quote from the "Times" report of my speech of May 3, premising that I was speaking of the attitude of the Government in respect of Ulster and the Home Rule Bill:—

The country is in the position of a boat that is drifting on the broad surface of the river above the Niagara Falls, and is gradually drawing nearer and nearer to the edge of the gulf. Nobody can say when the disaster will come; but as it draws nearer, any day, a few months hence, a few weeks hence, the thunder of the cataract will be heard and the smoke of the fall will be seen rising up like a great pillar (the "Times" converted this into "billow"!) into the sky. This is not the language of exaggerated metaphor or rhetoric. It represents exactly what is happening. The ship of State is slowly careering on towards the edge of the precipice; and the brink over which it will go, unless it be stopped, is civil war, and the pit into which it will fall is the pit of fratricidal strife.

Now I ask, where is the confusion of metaphor? Was it wrong to call the rocky wall over which the Niagara River falls a precipice? I could give you a dozen examples. Was it wrong to call the pool into which it plunges a pit?

English literature teems with precedents; and in the very same article the "Observer" lends me its invaluable support by describing me as having "fallen into the pit while speaking to the Primrose League at the Albert Hall"—a harmony of metaphors quite admirable in its correctness. Was it wrong to say that the edge of the precipice towards which the ship of State is drifting in my metaphor is civil war, or was it wrong to say that the gulf into which it will presently plunge will be fratricidal strife? Where, in fact, was I wrong? Which was the erring metaphor? Where lies the confusion?

A PREVIOUS CHARGE.

I am tempted to make this humble protest because once before, many years ago, I am supposed, quite erroneously, to have perpetrated another mixed metaphor, in which the phrases; being "out of the wood," and the "ship of State," played a part; and although I never uttered the remark in question, or anything remotely resembling it, it has been treasured up ever since by the literary gentlemen, and when any question of mixed metaphor arises is invariably brought out from its pigeon-hole and held up for the amusement of the snippet-loving public.

I am so tired of this baseless but venerable fiction, and so afraid that unless I protest quickly the Niagara story will henceforward for ever be paraded in its company, that I seek your permission to exonerate myself by a single effort of both these unmerited burdens.

BALKAN FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

The Balkan Financial Commission in Paris after two postponements to have met on May 20. At the d'Orsay, M. Pichon, the Mi for Foreign Affairs, was to pr at the opening sitting. Later sittings will be presided over by M. Margery, of the French Foreign Office. All the Powers will be represented by their councillors of embassy and technical advisers.

The draft programme, drawn up by M. Pichon and submitted to and approved by the Powers, consists of four Articles. The first deals with the proportion of the Ottoman Debt to be assumed by the Allies; Article 2 refers to the taking over by the Allies of the engagements and rights of Turkey in respect to third parties concerning works and concessions in the conquered provinces; Article 3 deals with the claims of the Allies resulting from expenses and damage incurred by them as a result of the war; the fourth paragraph is concerned with the exchange of prisoners and the expenses connected with this and kindred questions.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—No telegrams have been received from Lahore and Rawalpindi. Skies are clear in the southern half of the division and lightly clouded at Ambala. Humidity is in excess in the east Punjab. Maximum temperature is in defect at Delhi; minimum temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in the southern districts; day temperature is below normal in the northern districts also.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain associated with dust or thunderstorms has fallen; Surat has had 1·45", Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para 0·25" each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Deesa and damper round the Gulf of Cambay. Night temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fal en in the southern half of the division; Amraoti has had 0·6", Nagpur 0·4" and Chanda 0·17". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Malegaon has had 0·75", Poona 0·28", Bijapur 0·50" Belgaum 0·5", Aurangabad 0·69" and Hyderabad 0·07". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen in Malabar and adjacent parts of the Konkan. Seas are generally rough in Malabar and monsoon conditions appear to be becoming established in that area. Pressure is giving way in the Konkan and some extension northward of monsoon conditions may take place during the day.

Rainfall has been fairly general in the northern half of the Peninsula and the southern half of the Central Provinces. Dust or thunderstorms have given local rain in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Moderate rain has been reported from Bangalor.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Deccan the southern half of Gujarat and of Katniawar. Some dust or thunderstorms are possible in the rest of provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, the 5th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Since 1st November to date.	Variation. 1st November to date.
PEninsular Area—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Jask	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	.. 100°	86°	55	0·00		—0·12
Do. (4th)	.. 99	87	52	..		—0·10
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 111°	90°	39	0·00		—0·01
Rawalpindi	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Sirsa	.. 103	70	49	0·00		—0·05
Ambala	.. 102	82	60	0·00		0·00
Delhi	.. 102	82	58	0·00		—0·10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. 103°	81°	55	0·00		—0·01
Mainpuri	.. 97	80	63	0·00		0·00
Jhansi	.. ..	..	..	0·00		0·00
Cawnpore	.. 98	77	70	0·00		—0·16
Allahabad	.. 97	76	70	0·00		0·00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	.. 116°	95°	37	0·00		0·00
Karachi	.. ..	..	89	0·00		—0·04
Ajmer	.. 93	56	54	0·00		0·00
Jaipur	.. 94	53	55	0·00		0·00
Kotah	.. 97	67	45	0·00		—0·25
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	.. 94°	80°	61	0·02		—0·01
Dwarka	.. 90	77	89	0·05		—0·06
Veraval	.. 87	73	85	..		0·00
Rajkot	.. 107	78	79	0·25		+0·23
Bhavnagar Para	.. 103	76	85	0·25		+0·16
Surat	.. 97	75	91	1·45		+1·45
Ahmedabad	.. 98	75	66	0·05		+0·05
Deesa	.. 99	64	43	..		0·00
Neemuch	.. 96	63	51	..		0·00
Indore	.. 105	75	55	..		—0·25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 100	81	56	..		—0·02
Saugor	.. 96	76	59	..		—0·25
Roshangabad	.. 107	85	43	..		—0·17
Khandwa	.. 105	79	69	..		—0·15
Akola	.. 106	75	65	0·17		—0·33
Amraoti	.. 98	74	81	0·48		+0·19
Nagpur	.. 102	77	83	0·45		—0·36
Chanda	.. 104	77	72	0·17		—0·23
Raipur	.. 104	76	77	0·03		—0·29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 95°	84°	75	0·01		—1·35
Ratnagiri	.. 90	79	91	0·13		—1·03
Mormugao	.. 90	75	91	0·65		—1·09
Karwar	.. 88	77	91	2·10		—0·81
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 100	74	38	0·75		+0·28
Ahmednagar	.. 101	70	59	..		—0·67
Poona	.. 97	68	77	0·28		+1·31
Sholapur	.. 104	75	75	..		+0·22
Bijapur	.. 97	73	91	0·50		+0·61
Belgaum	.. 93	69	86	0·50		—0·15
Aurangabad	.. 97	74	70	0·69		+0·11
Hyderabad	.. 103	72	64	..		—0·01
Vizagapatam	.. 98	70	75	0·07		+0·33
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	.. 86	74	91	3·77		+2·03
Calicut	.. 86	73	93	1·62		—0·53
Cochin	.. 87	75	84	2·06		+1·45
Colombo	.. 86	75	87	0·28		—0·01
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND CANARA) AND MYSORE—						
Mangalore	.. 89	80	85	..		+0·06
Negapatam	.. 92	80	72	0·07		+0·42

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 4th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. ..	..inches 29·853
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 87·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	„ 79·5
Dew Point	.. ..	„ 76·7
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	„ 0·707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	.. .. ..	6·4
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 95·0
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	„ 82·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	miles 171
Fall of Rain	.. .. ..	inches 0·01
Total fall during month	.. ..	„ 0·01
Total fall during year	.. ..	„ 0·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	.. .. ..	„ 0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 4th June 1913 was 29·795 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri.	6	0	43 a	29 2
		1	26 a	29 2
Sat.	7	m 0	21	26 5
		1	26 a	29 2
Sun.	8	m 1	10	26 3
		2	10 a	28 11
Mon.	10	m 2	55	25 8
		3	42 a	27 11
Wed.	11	m 4	0	25 4
		4	32	27 4

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	f. in.
Fri.	6	5	41	14 8
		6	42 a	19 4
Sat.	7	6	22	14 8
		7	26	19 3
Sun.	8	7	5	15 1
		8	23	19 3
Mon.	10	m 8	42	16 10
		10	8 a	18 11
Wed.	11	m 9	41	18 1
		11	13	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June.		Sunrise	Sunset
5.	(Thurs.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 13 m.
6.	(Fri.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 14 m.
7.	(Sat.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 14 m.
8.	(Sun.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 15 m.
10.	(Mon.)	6h. 1m	7h 15 m.
11.	(Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon May 20. 0h. 43·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M.; New Moon, June 5th. 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10h, 7 3 m. P. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 6.

354. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30. P. M. to-day Friday the 6th instant. Dress.—Multi.

355. *Musketry.*—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 8th instant. Distance, 200 Yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 A. M.

The Range is allotted to "C" Company on saturday the 7th instant for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 A. M.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Consols 2½ per cent.	73⅜
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·22
Rentes 3 per cent.	85⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20·43
Bar Silver Spot	27 11/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 15/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Sellers at the rates.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	61¼
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3 27/32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).	88
Discount Bank bills 3 m/st	3 15/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4½
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77 9
Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	3½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£300,000

Arrivals.—Habsburg.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 5.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market also remained weak and dull to-day. The market opened at Rs. 96-3-0, but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 96-2-6. Ready paper was placed at anna one less than the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent. Trust Bonds (short dated) were placed at Rs. 102-2.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share market opened firm and strong, but at the close a set-back in prices was noticed.

Standards improved to Rs. 1,407-8 but closed at Rs. 1,397-8.

Centrals declined to Rs. 2,130 for July.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,730.

Currimbhai moved up to Rs. 291-4 but at the close declined to Rs. 281-8.

Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 522-8 to Rs. 525.

In the morning Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 530 but declined to Rs. 527-8.

Phoenix stood firm at Rs. 170.

New Great Eastern changed hands at Rs. 253-12 for July delivery.

Bank of India Shares were in demand at Rs. 70.

Indian Specie Bank Shares improved to Rs. 67-4.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares declined to Rs. 627-8.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 240.

Central Provinces Ry. Shares were quoted at Rs. 97.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 203.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 4.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 ..
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— ..
Total Day's Imports	7,000 ..
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier good biz done.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Firm, with a fair demand.	
Mid. Americans	5 62 1.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9 83 1.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	Prev 11·45 Oct. 11·06
New York Official noon call.	July 11·41 Oct 11·04
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 11·9 Oct. 11·18

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·37	6·35
J. A.	6·35	6·33
A. S.	6·26	6·24
S. O.	6·16	6·12
O. N.	6·09	6·07
N. D.	6·06	6·04
D. J.	6·05	6·03
J. F.	6·05	6·03
F. M.	6·06	6·04
M. A.	6·07	6·05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	7,700

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·35	6·36
J. A.	6·33	6·35
A. S.	6·24	6·25
S. O.	6·13	6·14
O. N.	6·07	6·08
N. D.	6·04	6·05
D. J.	6·03	6·04
J. F.	6·03	6·04
F. M.	6·04	6·05

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 4

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York, July, 11·47. Previous closing price 11·39.	
Futures at New York, October, 11·07. Previous closing price 11·04	

Declined early owing to unfavorable fin ncial conditions and Wall Street selling and advanced later on foreign buying.

Spot Cotton at New York 11·70.	Previous price 11·70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 3.16.	Previous price 12 ¼
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans July 11·9.	Previous price ..
Futures at New Orleans October 11·19	Previous price ..
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10⅜.	
Demand Bills 4/86 ⅜	
Silver Commercial Bars 60 ⅛.	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 5.

The local cotton market was quiet with very little doing. Shippers for Europe were buying Bengals, Broach, and Oomra descriptions. Stocks of Broach cotton are very low and decent quality is exceedingly scarce. Market for new crop is Rs. 2 higher than yesterday. Good Broach is quoted at Rs. 285½ whereas Fully Good Churka Bengal, January delivery, is quoted at Rs. 237.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths,	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	232	226	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	234	228	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	234	227	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	233	226	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	243	233	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	273	265	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee.	269	262	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	261	256	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	257	249	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	245	238	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	250	242	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	280	273	267	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	245	236	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	272	Do.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	264	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	272	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	275	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	279	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	263	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	271	Do.
M. G. Bijapure	..	..	..	..

MANCHESTER COTTON GOODS

MANCHESTER, June 4.

Grey Shirtings 41·42-in. 38 yards. 16 by 15 ..	8/7
.. .. 44-in. 38/38½ yards. 9 lbs.	9/-
White Shirtings 40/41-in. 40 yards. 18 square	10/6
.. Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards 22 by 21	6-11

New York advices not yet to hand.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 4

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £66⅛; Copper Braziers £80½; Yellow Metal 7⅛.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-5½ sellers; July. August; very steady and rather dearer. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-4½ nominal; June: dull, quite neglected. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-7½ sellers: August 9-10 sellers; October, December; market opened firmer and closed quiet. Java, and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-10½ sellers; June, August; steady without activity. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal. Javas Inactive and unchanged.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38/- June, London: done canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37/- June, July; London; sellers canal.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8; June, July; buyers quiet.

South American Wheat.—Rozario Santa F E. 62 lbs. 35 June, July, value quiet. Barletta Russo 62½ lbs. 36½; June; sellers; dull.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 30½; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 31½; June, July; Antwerp; value; canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46½; June July; Hamburg; sellers canal; quiet Linseed Bombay 416 lbs. ex-ship 45½; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers canal; quiet. Linseed Calcutta 6-13; June July; London; done; quiet; steady. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 41½; June, July; Antwerp; sellers canal. Bombay Cottonseed 6-13; June July; Hull; Sellers canal; steady.

Beef and Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 38; Mutton Tallow 39-9; General Tone of Tallow Auction. firm.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, June 4.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bill on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 2,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 6,50,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 2,60,000 were allotted to Madras.	Rs.11,10,000
Tenders on Calcutta at (Min. Rate) received per cent.	above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at ½ (Min. Rate) received 44 per cent.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 6.	

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 31,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 15,60,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 1,60,000 were allotted to Madras.	Rs.48,90,000
Tenders on Calcutta at (Min. Rate) received per cent.	above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at ½ 11/12 (Min. Rate) received 44 per cent.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 6·03.	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale.	Rs. 60,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week	Rs. 50,00,000
Extra Allotments.	

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	70
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6½ o/o	12-
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10.	..	6½ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67
Standard Bank Rs. 50.	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15.	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld.	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	915
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	242½
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	740
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	535
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	287½
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2130
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	810
Ch'ool Silk	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,475
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	178½
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	287/8
David	May-Nov.	20	520
Edward Sassoon	..	9	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	500
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	527-8
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,650
Finlay Mills	..	15	389
Gold Mohur	..	25	4 50
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	145XD
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,350
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	810
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,505
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,210
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	245
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,100
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7½	170
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,397 8
Sun	Dec.	..	1328
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	295
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,732½
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 467
Union Mill	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (C. P.)	..	Nil.	4-5
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6 ½	670
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	97
Chond Baramati Rs. 5		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59 2½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Nov.	6⅔	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	139
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sahh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	137½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7⅞	132½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Maunar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	880
New Berar	Oct.	35	525
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkarj, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	172
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 75	August	Nil.	12
Bamankus	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath	June	6	35
Badham Pile	..	7	99
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	35 CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	627-8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. (P. O.)	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	950
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (O. P.)	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	30 5	240 275
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6 % 20%	29½
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun	30 It.yr.	450
Delhi Flour	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	18	20
Lumsden Cotton Oil Company (Old 100 / New / Issue 25)	..	..	100
Do. (P ... 50)	March.	7 ½	51
John Roberts & Co.	Oct.-Jul	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	do-	12½	180
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	..	107½
Marks & Co.	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 ½	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May	20 %	359
Phillips & Co.	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co.	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Syndicate etc.	..	10 %	20½
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	8 %	500
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soundy & Co. (O. / P.)	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. (O. / D. / P.)	.. Jan & ..	Nil.	98 220 175
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 / P 600	July	.. 4 % ..	937½ 725 ..
Thacker & Co.	..	20 %	212
Telephone Co.	May.	Rs. 2½	62 XD
Treacher & Co.	July.	Rs. 15	505

—Buyer S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price
CD—Cum-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

SHIPPING

AERTEX

CELLULAR

CLOTHING

FOR

HEALTH——COMFORT——ECONOMY.

AERTEX CELLULAR is composed of small cells in which air is always enclosed, forming a protective layer to the skin; while owing to the ventilated structure of the clothing, any surplus heat and perspiration can readily escape.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS	6	for	Rs. 24
DRESS SHIRTS	6	,,	Rs. 33
UNDERWEAR Per Suit			Rs. 5

AGENTS for GENUINE CELLULAR.

IF UNABLE TO CALL, WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BOOK, QUOTING *this paper.*

Asquith & Lord Ltd.

MEN'S OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a 4-oz. Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a 4-oz. Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. C.", P O. BOX 333, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

TRAIN NOTICE.

The following are particulars of the proposed train service for to-day:—

Suburban trains.

Full service.

POONA TRAINS.

Full service.

North East Trains.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
27	Delhi Express	7-30
11	Passenger	9-40
1	Nagpur Mail	14-0
13	Passenger	16-30
7	Jubbulpore Mail	21-0
157	Itarsi Passenger	22-45

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
30	Delhi Express	6-40 }
12	Passenger	12-5 } expected.
14	,,	20-35 }
2	Nagpur Mail	8-45
8	Jubbulpore Mail	13-20

South East Trains.

DOWN.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
17	Passenger	0-20 on 7th inst.
15	,,	10-10
9	Madras Mail	22-0

UP.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.
10	Madras Mail	6-0
18	Passenger	23-30 expected.

The Up and Down Punjab Mail Trains will only run between Itarsi and Delhi. Passengers by these trains will be conveyed between Bombay and Itarsi by the Jubbulpore Mail Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL.

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th June, 1913.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GRAY.—At Eden Hospital, Calcutta, May 22nd, the wife of Dr. J. H. Gray, of the Y. M. C. A., of a daughter.

HODGES.—At the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, May 21st, the wife of J. S. Hodges, of a son.

DEATHS.

FOX.—At St. George's College, Mussoorie, May 21st, James Francis Joseph, eldest son of the late L. E. Fox, Postal Department, aged 10 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due.

Saturday, June 7.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 9-30.

Grand Variety Entertainment, Antonio de Souza School, Byculla.

Monday, June 9.

Bombay High Court re-opens after summer vacation 11-30.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

June 6th 1913.

STRIKES AND THE PUBLIC.

Australia has just passed through a saturnalia of strikes. There has been a gasworkers' strike; a ferry hands' strike; a coal-miners' strike, and a bread carters' strike. They have a complete law of strikes in Australia, legal process, Wages Boards and Arbitration Courts. These elaborate expedients might just as well be non-existent, for they appear to have no effect on the occurrence of strikes. The "Times" Sydney correspondent, commenting upon the strikes, makes a remark which may be commended to the derisory critics in India. He writes:

The one feature common to all three (strikes) is rather a startling one. It is the attitude not only of the inconvenienced public, but of the Press—the feeling, amounting often almost to sympathy for the strikers, that the complaints of the men are justified or at least excusable, however wrong-headed has been their action.

With which may be compared the attitude of a section of the press which neither cares for strikers' grievances nor the truth, but which converts itself into pliant tools of the employers, in playing an elaborate game of bluff. Every one of these superior critics is fully persuaded that things are exactly as the employers say, and that there is no truth (and there can be no truth) in what the strikers say. The men's one unpardonable crime is that they have struck. If they did not strike, these same critics would not have bothered in the slightest degree about their grievances, and would have been content to let the employers do just as they liked with the men. But when they strike, with what alacrity the critics forge their terrible thunderbolts and hurl them at the devoted heads of the men! The great offence is that the men have learned to organise. They have organised, because otherwise they are powerless to obtain redress of grievances. They strike because, in spite of their organisation and their reasoned representations, they do not obtain justice. But the critics do not care. Their having struck is enough—that is an unforgivable crime.

The crudeness of this attitude is only another illustration of the general backwardness of public life in this country. In Australia, the public is quite as much inconvenienced by a strike, as the public anywhere else. But in Australia, where the public and the press,—which is the exponent of the opinion of the public and not the mouthpiece of exalted individuals,—the "Times" correspondent notes the "startling fact" that the inconvenienced public and the press sympathise with the men, "however wrong-headed may have been their action." Here, drum-head Court martial and deportation are the most lenient methods prescribed. The Australian coal strike grew out of the dismissal of a Union man by a mine manager. The manager gave a reason; a judge appointed to investigate the case, pronounced the Union man innocent of the charge made against him; the manager fell back on his personal authority and refused to reinstate the man. The men threatened a strike, and eventually came out. The strike is pronounced illegal and its cause hopelessly inadequate by the "Times" correspondent but he notes that public opinion condones the strike. The "Sydney Daily Telegraph" writes:

The general opinion is that Russell has been harshly treated. . . . He was found innocent, and a company with any magnanimity at all would have hastened to repair whatever damage it had done by giving him back his work at once.

The ferry hands' strike followed, cutting off from regular communication with Sydney the whole of its northern suburb—the act of 200 men or so affecting 100,000 persons. It was all about a question of wages. In this case, the Sydney press vehemently denounced "one of the most callous and impudent strikes on record," but there was no sympathy with the employers. The "Daily Telegraph" attacked their inaction bitterly. The "Sun" declared the Government should take over the company's boats and run a service. To quote the "Times" correspondent:

In the ordinary conversation of inconvenienced travellers there is little violent criticism of the strikers; the main criticism is of the companies—the chief of which, at any rate, holding the monopoly of a cross-harbour and up-river traffic (except that to Manly), has consistently managed for years, in spite of a well-managed service, to make itself unpopular with those whom it served.

No one can possibly sympathise with any wanton act which disorganises the transport service: but nothing can be more unjust than an attitude of what may be called spontaneous hostility towards transport workers. Even transport workers have rights.

LAW OF THE EMPIRE.

In discussing the problem of the relations of Britain's seapower to international policy, the contention has been advanced in these columns that there can be no such thing as limited liability in Imperial burdens. The Dominions enjoy complete self-government in local affairs: but they are still units in a greater unity, and liable to share, according to the measure of their ability, the common burden of defence. Dealing with the Canadian naval offer, we said that local navies were but imperfect instruments of Empire defence. Navies execute foreign policy. The Dominions may have a fiscal policy suited in their condition and interest, as part of the domestic policy over which they exercise the fullest control. But their autonomous rights are limited when they enter upon the international sphere. Here the rights of the Imperial Government are supreme. The Imperial Government has alone the treaty-making power: its foreign policy, framed with due regard to the interests of the Empire as a whole, must be accepted by the Colonies. In this view, we urged that it is necessary that the Dominions should contribute ships to the Imperial Navy, to be used, as occasion may arise, as instruments for carrying out the Imperial will.

This aspect of Colonial duty was dealt with by Dr. Lawrence in a lecture in mail week, delivered at King's College, London, this being one of a series of lectures on Colonial problems, organised by the London University. The subject of Dr. Lawrence's lecture was "The Colonies in International Law." The lecturer described in weighty terms the constitutional position which the self-governing Colonies bear in relation to Great Britain, and also their constitutional position, as parts of the British Empire, to foreign countries. He quotes one of the greatest living authorities on international law, Prof. Oppenheimer, who laid down that "the Colonial States have no international position whatsoever." In internal affairs, they are practically independent States, but in international affairs they are only outlying portions of the Mother-Country. The point is of great importance. Suppose England is at war with a foreign country, can Canada declare neutrality? Sir Wilfrid Laurier has more than once publicly asserted Canada's right to refuse to take any interest in any of England's wars. A similar claim was put forth by General Hertzog, after the South African Union. Mr. Fisher, the Australian Premier, preferred a similar claim to the late Mr. W. T. Stead, although he modified his views later. The point has, therefore, something more than an academic interest. Dr. Lawrence firmly repudiates these claims. No Dominion can be both in and out of the Empire. When the King of England is at war, all his subjects are at war; and for a Dominion to proclaim itself neutral is to set up the standard of rebellion. Apart from any action the Mother Country might take to punish the rebel, the foreign country with which England is at war will rightly refuse to accept the proclamation of neutrality as legal and valid against England's enemy. The right to declare neutrality is part of the sovereign right of a State, and from the point of view of international law, no Dominion is credited with the possession of this sovereign right. A declaration of neutrality involves the enforcement of neutrality, and what would that mean in practice? It would mean, among other things, the right to refuse passage to British troops, and harbour facilities to British ships. Assuming any Dominion has power of armament adequate to restrain British troops and British ships, the question is whether any foreign nation will recognise the right of a Dominion to declare itself neutral. There can be no doubt whatever about the answer to that question. The hypothetical enemy of England would consider itself free to overrun, and, if possible, to annex the Dominion. Furthermore, on a Dominion's declaration of neutrality, England would be justified in withdrawing the support of the British Navy to that Dominion's trade. Neutrality, like belligerency, involves serious consequences. If sovereign rights—and neutrality and belligerency are sovereign rights—can be acquired by the Dominions by a mere declaration when England is at war, it follows that, in a state of peace, foreign nations are at liberty to deal with the Dominions as standing outside the Empire—isolated, independent units which are capable of defending themselves. The most narrow-minded of Colonial statesmen may be presumed to have the intelligence to realise the abject weakness implied in that state of things.

LORD SYDENHAM'S LATEST.

Lord Sydenham was the guest of the Anglo-Saxon Club on Wednesday and delivered a characteristic speech. He deplored what he described as the general apathy in England towards Indian affairs. What his lordship means by apathy is evident from his own words: "He would like to see more sympathy and less criticism of those who were working for the good of India." What he describes as the apathy in England towards Indian affairs is really the spirit of criticism of the Indian administration. The practical administrator is apt to be obsessed with the notion that he is alone "working for the good of India:" the critics must necessarily be animated by a hostile feeling towards India! Lord Sydenham will perhaps deny that the English critics of Indian administrations from the giant Burke down to Bradlaugh and Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Henry Cotton have done more to impart a higher tone to the administration that all those who "worked for the good of India" on the spot. This depreciation of criticism is characteristic of the Little Imperialist who never lets others think that they are as good as himself. He is always their better; is, and must be, above criticism: knows better than all the governing forces of democracy. For the rest, his lordship indulged in the familiar high-falutin talk about India needing the best brains and the biggest hearts. The implication, of course, is that the best brains and the biggest hearts are among those "working for the good of India." In this delightful condition of things, Lord Sydenham is naturally of opinion that there is only one course to pursue.

We must go straight ahead and do what we think right for the country and not seek to satisfy the discontented thousands whose interests do not always coincide with those of the millions in India.

That, again, is a characteristic note. All the heroics about going straight ahead have but a prosaic meaning.—"Let officials do as they like, and above all, don't let non-officials think they count." Self-criticism might have impelled Lord Sydenham to take the diners at the Anglo-Saxon Club into his confidence as to how the discontented thousands might be dealt with in some drastic mode. But his discourse was on ordinary conventional lines, ending appropriately with the untrue—the notoriously untrue—suggestion that the discontented thousands have nothing in common with the millions in India. Was it necessary for the gigantic brain of Lord Sydenham to descend to this banal level?

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

Viscount Chinda has presented to Mr. Bryan the Japanese rejoinder to the reply of the United States, to the original protest against the Californian Land Law. The rejoinder explains and emphasises the Japanese contention that the Californian Law discriminates against the Japanese and violates the treaty of 1900. There is no suggestion of an ultimatum, and the general tone of the rejoinder invites further discussion. As far as the course of diplomacy is concerned the incident has gone, and can go, no further. But at the same time, it is inconceivable that matters can remain where they are. When the law comes to be worked, the process of ejecting the Californian Japanese from the land they own is bound to produce the utmost irritation. In any event, as Sir Valentine Chirol so forcibly points out, the present dispute must force to a definite issue Japan's claims for equality of treatment with the other world-powers. So far by diplomatic effort, the ugly question has been cleverly evaded by the method of compromise. What made this possible was the fact that the United States has had to deal with the junta known as the Elder Statesmen of Japan. But,—and here Sir Valentine Chirol is a true guide,—"the centre of Japan's political stability is shifting rapidly from the small group of experienced statesmen that hitherto controlled her national forces." Sir Valentine takes higher ground when he says: "The colour bar cannot logically be pleaded by a country that waged a war to confer equal citizenship upon American negroes. Japan has already shaken the coloured man's acquiescence in the white man's plan to pre-eminent dominion." As far as the present diplomatic situation is concerned, Japan has not accepted the Californian dispensation. She is still protesting.

DAY BY DAY.

On April 20th Reuter wired the news of Lord Sydenham's arrival in England and added "The papers publish eulogistic reviews of Lord Sydenham's administration." It is rather unkind of Lord Sydenham after this to plead for "more sympathy and less criticism of those who are working for the good of India!"

The Municipal Commissioner has recommended that the Corporation's sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 5,000 as a contribution towards the fund for the Children's Fete to be held on June 20th, in commemoration of the Viceroy's recovery.

Elsewhere will be found particulars of the new Bombay Corporation loan of Rs. 70 lakhs. The total loan liabilities of the Corporation on the 31st December last was Rs. 5.91 crores—the annual liabilities in respect thereof amounting to Rs. 36.25 lakhs.

There is nothing new in the alarmist report of impending grave danger to the stability of St. Paul's as wired by Reuter. Similar statements have been current since the "Daily Mail" sounded its first note of warning eleven years ago, followed by a mass of denials and reassurances by famous experts. The alleged peril to the edifice formed the subject of questions in the House of Commons in January last, and in reply to specific queries as to the effect of the heavy motor-bus traffic passing it, Mr. Asquith said: "I am fully aware of the importance of the matter, and am in communication with the Home Secretary, who is considering what action, if any, can be taken." About the same time, "the Peril of St. Paul's" was debated at the City of London Tradesmen's Club, when Mr. Mervyn Macartney, architect in charge of the Cathedral, in reply to Sir Alexander Binnie, past president of the Institute of Civil Engineers and Chief Engineer of the London County Council, expressed the opinion that there was no danger of St. Paul's slipping.

The discussion was in connection with the report of Sir Francis Fox, one of the greatest engineering experts in the world, who had lately re-examined the fabric of St. Paul's and said that it was "actually moving and cracking." The London County Council had before this proposed to construct an underground tramway near the Cathedral, and Sir Francis Fox gave his opinion that the subway should on no account be permitted in its close proximity. Sir Francis also declared that immediate remedial measures were imperative to secure the safety of the edifice.

His conclusions which excited much attention at the time were that the Cathedral foundations were overloaded; that signs of disturbance in the masonary had become more marked since his visit some years before and that in some of the buttresses of the dome actual movement was then going on. All further cause of weakness, he advised should therefore be absolutely forbidden. The introduction of the heavy type of motor omnibus in close proximity to the building, he pointed out, was a serious evil as increasing the danger of vibration and that if the proposed tramway tunnel were made it would seriously jeopardise the building.

The report of Major James, I.M.S., on the protection of India from yellow fever, together with a note by the same office on the practicability of stegomyia reduction in Indian seaports is published in Major James' report on yellow fever deals mainly with the measures to be taken outside India; such as the appointment of medical officer and as intelligence officers in ports outside India, and the institution of scientific inquiries under the auspices of the Royal Society. As regards India itself, Major James recommends.

(1) The systematic investigation in India of the stegomyia problem according to a definite scheme and the continuous improvement and extension of further constant water supplies.

(2) An inquiry into the possibility of the spread of the disease to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

On a reference from the Bombay Government, the matter will be discussed at the June meeting of the Bombay Corporation.

The Corporation June agenda includes an important item of business, viz., the consideration of certain improvements in the law and procedure of municipal elections in Bombay. A lucid note by Mr. Cadell brings to light the fearful extent to which the evil of plural voting prevails in this city. This formed the subject of severe censure by the learned Chief Justice in 1910. Mr. Cadell calls attention to Section 19, Clause 19, which, he holds, clearly contemplates one man having only one vote for his property, since it allows him to vote in one ward, although he may have property in several wards. And yet, it seems that it is possible for a man so to manipulate his property as to enjoy several votes.

Mr. Cadell writes:—"The outstanding instance is that of Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji quoted by the Chief Judge in 1910 who was enabled to have his name entered 10 times in respect of various permutations of the property owned by him, thus giving him 10 entries and 80 votes. The Chief Judge's remarks have not induced Mr. Fazalbhai, who appeared personally before me, to reduce his voting power."

Mr. Cadell mentions other instances of manipulation. In one case, a man had entered a motor car in the name of himself and of his minor child and asserted that the car was purchased for and was partly owned by the child although the infant was only two years old at the time of the purchase. I was obliged to allow the entry for a vote.

The only remedy for this glaring abuse, continues Mr. Cadell, appears to be that a man's name should appear only once in the Roll in his individual and family capacity. The sole exception that might be made to this is that he could appear also as a member of a bona-fide commercial firm. Similar abuses exist owing to the habit of entering property e.i., carriages and even motor cars in the names of relatives and employees. I regret that this cannot be altogether prevented; but I think that the bonafides of such claims should be enquired into and that where a sale is said to have taken place a stamped conveyance or receipt should be produced before the entry is allowed to be made in the Roll.

In connection with the Social Service League a First-Aid class for ladies will be opened on the 14th instant. The class will meet every Saturday in the premises of the Students Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' School between 3 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) and will be conducted by Dr. Shamrao N. Navalkar L. M. & S. The tution will be given in Marathi. Names should be registered with the Secretaries of the League or Mr. Manikram N. Talapade before the 15th inst.

The total mortality returns for the twenty-four hours ended six a.m. yesterday were 76, compared with 102 for the same period last year and 77 in the year previous. Plague has claimed six of these victims and small-pox one; while nine cases of the former and two of the latter have been reported in the twenty-four hours. Plague attacks are reported from the following sections: Dongri, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Tarwadi, Second Nagpada, Sion and Mahim, one each, and Khumbharwada two. There has been no cases of cholera. During the same period twelve of the 1,125 rats caught were plague infected. 265 of the total number are from Chukla; while 176 were from Bhuleshwar and 165 from Umarkhadi sections.

BURMA BANK CASE.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE FULL BENCH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 5.

Mr. McDonnel to-day concluded his arguments in the Bank of Burma case before the Full Bench of the Chief Court, submitting that the case against the three accused came under the second Clause of section 71 Indian Penal Code, that was to say, when a single transaction, alternative transction or a connected series of events gave rise to several offences of a different character, or several offences of the same character, affecting different persons each such offence is a separate indictable punishment.

Mr. Giles replied on the whole case. He will finish his arguments tomorrow.

TURKISH AUTHORITY IN ARABIA.

ARABS IN REVOLT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

No news of importance has yet reached India regarding the blocking of the pilgrim route between Jeddah and Mecca. The Turkish authorities should be equal to dispersing of seven hundred Arabs who are said to be out. In another part of Arabia there is much more serious position.

The Amir of Nejd, according to reports published last week, has cleared the country between Koweit and El Katr of its Turkish garrison and has occupied El Aatif.

It is rumoured that a Turkish expedition wil be sent from Mesopotamia to reassert the authority of the porte.

JAGATSI ENQUIRY SEQUEL.

"AMRITA" TO FURNISH SECURITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

A Calcutta telegram states that in consequence of certain comments on the recent Jagatshi Asram Enquiry case, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is being asked to furnish security by the Bengal Government.

DERBY SENSATION.

IDENTITY OF THE WOMAN.

NOTORIOUS SUFFRAGETTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The incident in connection with the King's horse caused a tremendous sensation.

The woman is lying at Epsom Cottage Hospital unconscious. Her injuries are most serious, especially about the head. Under her jacket around her waist was a Suffragette flag. The name "Emily Davison" is on her clothing.

The woman is a graduate of London University and is between thirty and forty years of age. She has been imprisoned several times for Suffragette offences, which include striking a Baptist minister at Aberdeen by mistake for Mr. Lloyd George. It appears that she ran out of the crowd in front of Aumer. She did not grasp the bridle but held up her hands. The horse turned a somersault and fell on the jockey. Miss Davison was hurled to the ground. When the horse recovered itself, Jones' foot was still in the stirrup and he was dragged a few yards.

His Majesty immediately enquired as to the jockey's condition. The doctors reported that Jones was suffering from a slight concussion but that no bones were broken. His left arm, however, is somewhat badly injured.

Their Majesties driving to Buckingham Palace on their return from Epsom were sympathetically cheered. There was another accident at the meeting. In the race after the Derby Mr. Leopold Rothschild's horse Felizardo fell and broke his leg. Whalley, his rider, was hurt.

DAVISON'S ASTOUNDING RECORD.

LONDON, June 5.

The most sensational Derby on record is the theme of editorials in the papers this morning. Some demand that the Suffragette leaders shall apologise to the King for Davison's outrage, though whether Davison intended to attack Aumer is still not clear. She was still unconscious late yesterday evening.

The Queen sent to hospital to enquire after her condition.

Some suggest that she intended to hold up the whole race. Davison is a most notorious militant Suffragette. Details of an extraordinary record include the barricading of her prison cell, attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself down the prison stairs and hiding in the hot-air shaft of the House of Commons. As regards the race, the finish is described as being more like a polo match, bumping and boring was so prevalent.

LIKE A "CANNON BALL."

Earl, the jockey, says the woman Davison was crouching under the rails. She hurled herself at Aumer which struck her "like a cannon ball" and flung her some yards along the turf. The doctors state it is impossible to say for some hours whether Davison will survive.

Two cinematograph operators secured pictures of Davison's rush.

DAVISON RECOVERS CONSCIOUSNESS.

LONDON, June 5.

Miss Davison has recovered consciousness and is progressing favourably.

COMMANDER EVANS' FIRST LECTURE.

INTERRUPTIONS BY SUFFRAGETTES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 5.

Mr. Churchill, yesterday, presided the first public lecture given by Commander Evans on the Scott Expedition. The venue was the Queen's Hall. Mr. Asquith was present.

Mr. Churchill's brief prefatory address was interrupted by male and female Suffragists. Many were ejected amid an uproar.

ANOTHER MANSION DESTROYED.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The Suffragettes have burned down an unoccupied mansion near Bradford-on-Avon. The damage amounts to £14,000.

HUNGARIAN SCANDAL.

SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

M. LUKACS RESIGNS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUDAPEST, June 4.

There was a furious uproar in Parliament to-day, the Opposition deputies showering opprobirous epithets on M. Lukacs and Count Tisza.

The Ministeialists responded with counter cries. The Parliament police arrived and ejected some members. Eventually, M. Lukacs announced his resignation.

The Opposition quitted the House, denouncing Count Tisza as a coward and a murderer.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

ARBITRATION AGREED UPON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VIENNA, June 5.

It is reported that Greece and Bulgaria have agreed to settle their differences, including the question of Salonika, by arbitration.

BOURSES DEPRESSED.

LONDON, June 5.

The non-fulfilment of anticipations that there would be an improvement in the money market and on the Stock Exchange following on the conclusion of peace is causing a certain uneasiness. Various reasons are assigned for the present *malaise*. It is considered largely ascribable to the glut of new issues, to a less favourable position in the United States, to money stringency in Germany and to the prospect of a revival of labour troubles in Great Britain.

POST-BELLUM SETTLEMENT.

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 5.

M. Pichon yesterday opened the Balkan Financial Commission to settle the questions arising out of the war.

In a speech welcoming the delegates, he hoped the Conference would be successful in promoting the economic interest both of the late belligerents and the Powers. The Conference then adjourned till June 9th.

SHIPBUILDING TROUBLE.

BALLOT FAVOURS STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The result of the ballot of shipyard workers in Great Britain is 12,215 for an immediate strike for increase of wages, and 4,348, against the strike. At a conference between the employers and the men at Edinburgh, the former submitted new proposals, which the men will consider this week. It is hoped to avert a strike.

THE RELEASED ESPIONAGE PRISONERS.

TIME ABROAD TO COUNT FOR PENSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

In the Commons, yesterday, Mr. King asked, would the time Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon spent abroad count for promotion and pension as if they had been at home?

Mr. Churchill: Certainly.

PERSIAN UNREST.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH DEFEATED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TEHERAN, June 5.

The Government has received information that Salar-ed-Dowleh has been severely defeated by the Sipahdar's son and that Salar-ed-Dowleh has fled to Talish with only thirty men.

WANDSWORTH ELECTION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 5.

Mr. Wilson has been adopted Independent Labour candidate for Wandsworth.

JACK JOHNSON SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, June 5.

Jack Johnson has been sentenced to confinement in a penitentiary for a year and a day, having been convicted of a violation of the White Slave Law.

ARMS FOR ULSTER.

SEIZED RIFLES NOT YET CLAIMED.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS TO BE TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The rifles seized by the Belfast Customs are still at the docks and have not yet been claimed.

Mr. Birrell, speaking in the Commons yesterday, said the rifles were of Italian origin. He added that further proceedings would doubtless be taken.

PUNJAB JUDICIAL SERVICE.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Although the Government of the United Provinces have adopted the Punjab model of divisional Judgeships, the Punjab Government themselves are about to carry out an important reorganisation for the Judicial Service of this Province, whereby the existing Divisional Judges will be abolished and District and Sessions Judges substituted. The scheme has already received the sanction of the Secretary of State and it is understood that the full strength of the Judicial Service will be about twenty-two District and Sessions Judgeships. A separate Judge will be appointed for the Court of Small Causes, Simla, which function is at present performed by the District Judge. The new appointment will be thrown open to the Provincial Service as a listed post. The question of strengthening the Provincial Service is also under the consideration of the Punjab Government.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS FOR CONTRACTORS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, June 5.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce addressed the authorities of the North-Western Railway on the general question of conditions imposed by the railway in connection with contracts for the supply of their requirements of miscellaneous stories and materials. Possibilities of great hardship to contractors were pointed out and instances were quoted where such conditions resulted in loss to contractors.

The Agent, N. W. R., in reply, agreed generally that the existing forms of conditions were not altogether satisfactory and that the conditions, if enforced, might sometimes operate inequitably on contractors, and he propsed to have it amended in certain particulars, about which, he (the Agent), hoped to further communicate with the Chamber.

NOTORIOUS PUNJAB OUTLAW.

ARRESTED AFTER A LONG FIGHT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, June 5.

News has been received of the capture of the outlaw Mohammad Hussain for whose arrest a large reward was offered by the Government. He, for some years, has been living across the border and making occasional inroads into the British territory. He was temporarily halting at Goolra, near Rawalpindi when the house he was in was surrounded. After a long fight the outlaw was arrested but not before he had wounded two policemen.

ARMY NEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Col. W. H. Sitwell has been nominated for the command of the Fyzabad Brigade.

Capt. Smart, 11th Cavalry, has been appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Lt.-Col. Tanner and Major Hulseberg, 127th Infantry, have been selected as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively of that regiment.

Lt. J. K. Douglas, R. E., posted to India for a tour of a duty and sails on 12th June 1913.

Lt.-Col. F. W. D. Quinton, R. F. A., embarks for India on 13th June on appointment to the 16th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery at Nowshera.

Lt.-Col. K. Prasad, I.M.S., retires from 3rd June 1913.

Major H. M. Turton, 104th Rifles, is placed on the temporary half pay list from 20th May.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.

The Ministerial Committee, dealing with the question of new railways, has approved the concession to be granted to the Vychnyradsky Putiloff Syndicate for the construction of a line from Ariota (? Aliat) to Astara, which is considered the starting point of the Trans-Persian Railway.

LORD SYDENHAM ON INDIA.

"GO STRAIGHT AHEAD.'

DISCONTENTED THOUSANDS NEGLIGIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Lord Sydenham was last night the guest of the Anglo-Saxon Club. In a speech, Lord Sydenham deplored the general apathy in England towards Indian affairs.

He said he would like to see more sympathy and less criticism of those who were working for the good of India. Never was there a time when India so greatly needed the best brains and the biggest hearts. There was only one course to pursue.

We must go straight ahead and do what we thought right for the country and not seek to satisfy the discontented thousands whose interest, did not always coincide with those of the millions in India.

MYSTERIOUS AFFIDAVIT.

SEQUEL TO A RULE AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 5.

A special bench of the High Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Stephen, is engaged in enquiring into a matter which arose out of a rule against an attorney.

While Their Lordships were engaged in hearing allegations against that attorney an affidavit, supposed to be signed by one Mr. Nripendra Chandra Gupta, was filed on behalf of the attorney in support of his defence.

Mr. Gupta subsequently informed the Registrar that he had never signed the affidavit in question. The matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Justice by the Advocate-General and the present enquiry is in connection with the genuineness of that affidavit.

The Advocate-General examined Mr. Gupta who said he had not affirmed the affidavit in question.

He was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Norton.

The enquiry is proceeding

EXPLOSIVE REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 5.

The fourteenth report of the Chief Inspector of explosive has been issued to-day. During the year 1912, 161 licences were granted in British India and the number of magazines licensed was 217, or the same as last year. 399 inspectors of magazines were appointed. These magazines are in good order. During the year 77,84,829 gallons of non-dangerous petroleum and 5,12,333 gallons of dangerous petroleum were imported by sea into British India. It will be noticed that there is a great advance in the imports of dangerous petroleum.

As regards accidents there are 48 cases causing 48 deaths and injuries compared to 72 of the previous year.

BURMA PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Proposals are under consideration for locating the Burma Pasteur Institute in Rangoon instead of Maymyo.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

At to-day's meeting of the Bank of Bengal, the rate of interest on demand loans which has stood at 6 per cent. since April 17 was reduced to 5 per cent.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL I. M. S.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The official designation of the Secretary to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary) has been changed into Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service (Sanitary.).

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

It is understood that Mr. Shahdin has been confirmed as a judge of the Punjab Chief Court vice Sir Frederick Robertson, retired.

Severe fighting, which lasted three days, has taken place near Guaymas, the chief port of the Mexican State of Sonora. Over 500 persons were killed, and a trainload of oil and firewood has been sent for the purpose of burning the bodies. The Mexican Federals lost 500 killed and 200 wounded. Officers taken prisoners by either side were immediately executed.

JAPAN'S REPLY.

"NOTHING IN THE NATURE OF AN ULTIMATUM."

U. S. INVITED TO FURTHER DISCUSSION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador, has presented to Mr. Bryan the Japanese rejoinder to the United States' reply to her original protest against the Californian Land Law.

The rejoinder explains why Japan continues to regard the recently passed Webb law as discriminating against the Japanese and violating the treaty of 1900. The rejoinder contains nothing in the nature of an ultimatum. The general tone invites further discussion.

Mr. Bryan and Viscount Chinda are agreed that no public purpose would be served by the public discussion of the controversy and have decided not to publish the contents of the Note beyond the foregoing general terms.

FINANCE COMMISSION.

WITNESSES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The following press communique has been issued in the Finance Department:

The following non-official gentlemen resident in or connected with India have been invited by the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency to give evidence before them in Lodon:—The Hon. Mr. M. De'P Webb C.I.E., Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce; Mr. D. M. Dalal, bullion broker, Bombay; The hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale C.I.E, Sir A. McRobert, L.L.D., Managing Director of Cawnpore Wollen Mills, Mr. T. Smith, Agent, Allahabad Bank, Cawnpore, Mr. L. G. Dunbar, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal of Bengal, Mr. W. B. Hunter, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras; Mr. M. R. Sundram Iyer Secretary, Madras Economic Society; Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Sasoon David, Mr. Chunilal Seraiya, Managing Director, Indian Specie Bank, Sir Daniel Hamilton of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Mr. H. H. Ross.

PUNJAB EXCISE BILL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

A Press communique states that the text of the Excise Bill introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council on the 18th April 1913, has been published in part 5 of the "Punjab Gazette," dated the 5th April 1913, and the Bill has been circulated for the opinions of selected officials:—The Punjab Government will also be glad to receive an expression of opinion on the provisions of the Bill from any non-official associations or persons who may be interested in the subject.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The Government of India have decided to create half a dozen archæological scholarships for training in architecture. These scholarships will be worth Rs. 100 each per month tenable for three years.

A STORY OF MR. BUXTON.

A story which is a great favourite at St. Stephen's concerns a painfully embarrassing situation in which Mr. Sydney Buxton once found himself. It appears that Mr. Buxton one day got to a railway station five minutes before the train arrived, and sat down on a bank to wait.

When he got into a compartment he found his coat and waist-coat full of ants, so he took them off and shook them. Shortly afterwards he felt the ants inside his trousers, so he took them off and was shaking them out of the window when a passing train took the trousers out of his hand.

This was very awkward. He was going to a Cabinet Council, and he had on a frock-coat but no trousers. At the next stopping-place he called to a porter, "I have had the misfortune to throw my trousers out of the window."

"That won't do," said the porter, and he shouted to the guard, "Here's a bloke in the first-class without any bags on!"

The guard came up, and, seeing how things were, telegraphed to King's Cross: "There is a Cabinet Minister in the train who has thrown his trousers out of the window. Get another pair for him."

When Sydney Buxton got to London he was provided with a pair of green trousers such as porters wear, and in them he went to the Cabinet Meeting.

DISASTER AT CHADERGAT.

COLLAPSE OF POLICEMEN'S QUARTERS.

33 CONSTABLES BURIED IN DEBRIS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, June 5.

At about 3 p.m. yesterday Chaderghat and the city were visited by a torrential shower of rain lasting about 30 minutes. The building occupied by the police officer at Kotla Akbar Jah, near Bara Bari, suddenly collaped and 33 constables and one inspector, who were on the ground floor, were buried under the debris.

The Kotwal was soon on the scene with a party and extricated the lot. The inspector and all the constables were more or less injured but four of the latter who were in a dangerous state were removed to the Afzal Jung hospital where two succumbed this morning.

There were at the time of the accident about 100 constables and some tailors who were preparing clothing for the police in the upper storey, but it appears that they got off unhurt.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 5.

There has been considerable increase in rainfall, chiefly in the Peninsula and North-east India. The largest amounts are:—Jessore four inches, Barisal three, Calcutta six, Burdwan two, Sambalpur one and a half, Balasore four, Chaibassa two, Mangalore four, Hyderabad (Deccan) one and a half and Waltair one.

The disturbed condition over the Arabian Sea is still more marked and the increase in rainfall on the West Coast indicates that the monsoon current now commences to move northwards over the Bay.

There has been a rapid change in pressure conditions and a feeble depression passed across the Orissa coast giving moderate to heavy rain at coast stations at the head of the Bay.

Forecast.—Rainfall is probable in Burma, North-east India, Central India, East Central Provinces, Peninsula, Gujarat and a few showers along the Western Himalayas.

INCESSANT RAIN IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, June 5.

It has been raining here incessantly since Tuesday night. Although it is officially announced that the monsoon is not due until the middle of this month, appearances are in favour of the monsoon having begun. In 24 hours, ending 8 o'clock yesterday morning, over one and a half inches of rain fell. It rained the whole of yesterday and night and it is still raining. If rains are as copious and well distributed as they are timely, they will do incalculable good.

The latest reports emanating from the Meteorological Office show that the cyclone in the Bay, which yesterday morning was one hundred and fifty miles south of Puri, is intensifying and is approaching Calcutta.

STORM OVER TAPTI VALLEY LINE.

The Guzerat Mail which arrived yesterday morning brought news that a storm had burst over the Tapti Valley Railway on Wednesday afternoon. Hail accompanied by cyclonic winds came in torrents on Dondeichi station and the station buildings and the goods shed were considerably damaged. The telegraphic communication between this station and Simkheda was also cut off.

It is reported that very heavy rain fell at Bulsar and Surat at 6 p.m. on Wednesday and flooded the streets.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 5.

The total plague mortality during the week-ending 31st May 1913 stood at 1,719, against 1,990 cases. Delhi had 2, the Bombay Presidency 185, Madras 7, Bengal 40, Bihar 54, the United Provinces 708, the Punjab 642, Burma 45, Mysore 8, Central India 9, Rajputana 11, the N. W. F. Provinces 1, and Kashmir 7.

At an inquest on an old general dealer yesterday at Shoreditch, it was stated that he got very little to do, because "the game was played out" so far as buying ladies' and gentlemen's wardrobes was concerned. They gave all their clothing to charity.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands will remain at Oberursel until the beginning of June to finish his cure.

Lord Rendlesham, Sir Gerald Ryan, and Sir John Aird are amoung 14 new county magistrates appointed for Suffolk.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

LADY HARDINGE'S GIFTS.

A LABOUR OF LOVE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has now completed her own preparations for providing a treat for the suffering children of India on June 20, the Viceroy's birthday. The amount of work and correspondence which this has entailed has been very great indeed and Lady Hardinge has been unsparing in her efforts to reach all the institutions which might help her in carrying out her generous purpose. In the hospitals each child will receive a present suitable to its age, a large discretion being left to the doctors and matrons in making the choice. Indian ... gish children will receive gifts of equal value.

In addition to the children in the hospitals, the boys and girls in the leper asylums throughout India and Burma will each receive a substantial gift and the day will be kept as a day of rejoicing by all, both young and old, in these homes of human suffering. Here again there will be no distinction of race. All will receive gifts of equal value.

The next section of the sufferers to be cheered by Her Excellency's kindness will be the children in such orphanages as have made application in answer to the Rev. C. F. Andrews' letter which was circulated in all the papers a month ago. The number of these applications has been very large indeed and some of the appeals have been most pathetic. Equally pathetic have been the appeals from the brave band of honorary workers belonging to all religions who are labouring among the depressed classes. These appeals have been met from Her Excellency's charity as liberally as the funds would allow, but very much must still depend on voluntary local effort where the problem of human suffering is so enormous and the area so widespread.

Numerous other institutions which minister to widows and their children, to the blind and deaf and crippled and to the children of the very poor have been liberally helped by Her Excellency and in many large towns where there are organised associations of voluntary workers, large sums of money have been placed at their disposal in order that individual sufferers may be found out, and Lady Hardinge's gift personally brought by loving hands to the homes of the suffering poor. While every effort has thus been made by Lady Hardinge's care and foresight it is obvious that an immense amount of suffering will still remain uncovered and untouched. It is hoped that the deficiency will be made good by those who have the means to do so in their own immediate neighbourhood and that in this way some gift of love and affection may reach each suffering child on the Children's Day.

It should be added that in addition to these gifts to the suffering children enertainments are being arranged by a countless army of voluntary workers in every part of India to afford happiness to the children who are well. To give one instance only of the magnitude of the undertaking, it is estimated that in the city of Bombay alone over 60,000 children will be thus entertained wherever such gatherings of children take place, whether in large or small numbers. Prayers will be offered asking for blessings on the Viceroy and thanksgiving will be made for the preservation of his life.

The response that has been evoked throughout the length and breadth of the land in answer to Her Excellency's wish for a "Children's Day" is a wonderful testimony to the love and esteem for the present Viceroy which the people of India feel. Never before within the memory of the present generation has such a spontaneous and enthusiastic outburst of affection been shown to a Viceroy of India.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR BANGALORE CHILDREN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, June 5.

At a public meeting, held in the Mayo Hall this morning, Mr. P. B. Warburton, I. C. S., First Assistant Resident being in the chair and supported by Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S., Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty, Presidents of the Station and City Municipalities respectively and Col. Betham, Commanding Bangalore Brigade, a large general committee was elected to arrange for the observance of the Children's Day on June 20th in accordance with the scheme suggested by Lady Hardinge. The committee will assemble in the same place on Saturday to issue subscription lists and consider the details of the entertainment.

Mr. Warburton was elected president of the committee and Messrs. Cox and Puttanna Chetty as Joint Vice Presidents.

Rothesay Town Council has decided not to ask any help from Mr. Andrew Carnegie in connection with the construction of their sea-water swimming baths.

THE STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

MR. ROGERS CONFIDENT.

SAYS MEN ARE FIRM AS STEEL.

COMPANIES' OPTIMISM.

There was no further development of importance in the strike situation yesterday.

The officials of the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. R. maintain that they are gradually restoring a normal condition of things, but even on their own showing the movement is a very gradual one. Efforts seem to be concentrated on the big mail trains which are being got through, except the Punjab mail from Bombay, but as regards the ordinary passenger service and the goods traffic matters are still evidently very bad.

On the G. I. P. there is no change in the situation. The Agent has now threatened to dismiss the men if they do not return.

Mr. Rogers in an interview expressed himself as being quite satisfied with the position. The vast bulk of the men, he said, were as firm as ever in spite of the inducements held out.

THE G. I. P.

THE OFFICIAL VERSION.

Quite normal conditions so a "Chronicle" representative was informed prevailed on the local section of the G. I. P. Railway yesterday and all the local and Poona trains ran to their timings. The station officials stated that the incoming Madras Mail, which came by the direct route, was only ten minutes late and the Calcutta Mail train arrived three hours late as she was delayed at Itarsi in picking up the Punjab Mail. All the through trains left at their right time yesterday, except the Punjab Mail which ran to Itarsi with the Calcutta Mail. The authorities were not able to run this train separately as two engines are required right up to Delhi for this train and this cannot be done at present owing to the trouble at Igatpuri. About 23 guards were still on strike, but all the trains were run with guards and none with office men, as the Company has got advantage of about 200 outside guards all over the line.

About twenty goods trains it was said, left Bombay yesterday and the authorities hope that all the trains will be run within two or three days.

For to-day they have booked more through trains besides the three postal express trians, which will run by the direct route.

B. B. AND C. I. STRIKE.

RUTLAM AND GANGPUR STILL ON STRIKE.

The position on the local section of the B. B. & C. I. remained much the same yesterday and the local trains run were few in number, there being no trains between 12 and 4 during the day. The position had improved so far only that no further necessity for the military was found to exist and the pickets of the Sherwood Foresters were withdrawn from Parel and Dadar.

The authorities stated that they have got new men from the R. M. Railway and they hoped to increase the number of trains from to-day. The strike of workshops men does not promise to end by Monday next as the Agent had not accepted several of their demands.

The strike on the Rutlam and Gangapur section has resulted in the stoppage of all the traffic on those sections and for the past two days the Northern Express has not arrived in Bombay, the train which was due yesterday being held up at Muttra.

In spite of this, the Agent, Major Shelly, remains adamant and a "Chronicle" representative was informed that the loco men there had absolutely no grievance. He had, accordingly called upon the strikers to resume work by yesterday noon, failing which, they were warned, they would be considered as dismissed and they would forfeit their right to provident fund gratuities, and new men would be taken on to replace them.

At the same time the Agent also made arrangement to keep the police and military in readiness with a view to prevent any interference on the part of the strikers with the men he has got from the R. M. Railway to work in their places.

In spite of all this our representative learnt late last night that the men were still holding out. No official news is to hand as the telegraph system has been disorganised owing to a heavy rain storm on the line.

Owing to the attitude of the Rutlam men, the authorities booked their Northern Express again as far as Rutlam yesterday and passengers for Delhi were booked by the Guzorat Mail to be conveyed via R. M. Railway.

MR. ROGERS QUITE SATISFIED

ENCOURAGING REPORTS AS TO MEN'S FIRMNESS.

Mr. Rogers, seen by a "Bombay Chronicle" representative yesterday, and asked as to the latest news in regard to the situation, expressed himself as being entirely optimistic. He said that he continues to receive highly encouraging reports from Madras and from the various stations affected on the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. There was no reason whatever to suppose that the men were weakening to any material extent. It was possible that the "bluffing" circular issued by the Agent of the M. & S. M. R. may have had its effect in a few individual cases, but the vast bulk of the strikers were, to use their own frequent expression, "as firm as steel". The latest reports from the Society's agent in Madras stated that all were firm there. The Agent's circular was regarded as bluff and it was alleged that he was giving money wholesale to the staff to return. Similar telegrams were to hand from other centres.

As to the B. B. & C. I. said Mr. Rogers, at Rutlam an important junction, the drivers, cleaners, firemen, fitters and all the shed staff had joined the strike and there had been no train out since the second instant. A similar state of affairs prevailed at Gangapur, Bhusaval, Igatpuri, Harda and Lonavala, Sholapur, etc., where all were firm. Whatever the Company's officials might say it was obvious to anyone who took the trouble to observe how things were going that the Company was struggling against a most serious state of affairs. Superhuman efforts were being made to get mail trains in and out to time, but without success, and the goods traffic was quite disorganised.

Questioned as to three telegrams which had appeared in a contemporary from Mr. Rogers, in which he was represented as sending despairing appeals to his agents, Mr. Rogers remarked that his withers were quite unwrung by the publication of these telegrams, though he would not care to characterise the morality of a public journal which took upon itself to publish private messages which must have come into its hands by indirect means. He had, however, nothing to hide and the file which contained these telegrams was open to the inspection of any respectable newspaper. It would be surprising, in great movement of this kind, if the man directing it did not have to use means of this kind to quicken up possible waverers, and, concluded Mr. Rogers, he and the Society were quite satisfied with the state of affairs. They had no wish to embarrass the public further than they could help, and it was quite sufficient to them that they had placed the Companies in such a position that it was quite certain they could not hold out against the men very much longer.

MADRAS NEWS.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 5.

Enquiries made at the Companies offices in Madras reveal no change in the M. and S. M. Railway towards the M. and S. M. Railway towards the normal state of affairs. It is said that the trains are running with greater punctuality. Trains on Raichur section, where up to day the situation has been most serious and the difficulty most obstinate, have been running it is now claimed with increasing punctuality. For instance, the Bombay mail was only one hour and 20 minutes late yesterday morning, while the passenger train was but half an hour late. Similar improved times are seen in the running of Calcutta and Bangalore mails. The goods traffic shows similar improvement.

The postal special will be run, as usual, this Friday leaving the Central station at 8.30 a.m. instead of 11 a.m. The earlier start is being made in order to meet any possible delay which might occur on the line.

As regards the men there is no great change recorded at Raichur, Gooty and Bitragunta. There has been a resumption of the clerical staff and in Madras itself several of the underguards are said to have resumed work.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

The strikers, it is alleged are adopting methods of intimidation. Among workers at Perambore these methods are meeting with success for, yesterday with the exception of a few men the whole of the staff left work. An eye witness states that the real strikers were going about among the men threatening them and persuading them by methods of intimidation to refrain from going to work. The majority of the men out were not really on strike but were frightened by threats of violence from the strikers.

There is a warrant out for the arrest of one of the A. S. R. S. men who, it is said, has been adopting these tactics.

OUTSTATION REPORTS.

The following telegrams were received from the out stations, at strikers' camp, Madras, at the hours marked against each:—

Raichur, 8/11 a.m.—"Still going strong. Standing firm."

Jalarpet, 8/42 a.m.—"Katpadi, Bowringpet and Pakala, all holding out till the bitter end. Don't pay heed to newspaper bluff, none of those centres resumed. Favourable news expected, which would strengthen the strikers' camp."

Jalarpet. 8/57 a.m.—"Strikers have been refused provisions from the Co-operate Stores contrary to Agent's notification in papers. All local bazaars and butchers refused supplies."

Pakala, 8/58 a.m.—"Situation is strong, all firm."

Bangalore, 8/57 a.m.—"All strong."

Rajahmundry, 9/30 a.m.—"Situation very strong."

Perambore, 9/40 a.m.—"Shops completely out. About 6,000 men on strike assembled for a meeting this morning. Great enthusiasm. No disturbance."

Gooty, 10/55 a.m.—"Strong. Thanks to members at Madras and to our brethren from the East Indian Railway who are strengthening our cause."

Bowringpet, 10/54 a.m.—"Still going strong. Arkonam traffic flashing. Military invading north for menials."

Jalarpet, 8/42 a.m.—"Jalarpet, Katpadi, Bowringpet and Pakala all on strike. Intend holding out till bitter end."

Raichur, 8/11 a.m.—"All on strike, holding firm; anxious regarding the situation at Madras."

Pakala, 8/45 a.m.—"Situation all on strike."

NANDALUR STAFF RESUME.

A Nandalur correspondent writes,—Nandalur railway signallers who were on strike resumed their duty last evening in the presence of Mr. Macquire, Traffic Inspector. I also learn from a reliable source that all traffic employees who went on strike between Kamalapuram and Muddanoor have resumed work yesterday in accordance with the personal advice given by the District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Mercer. Rajampet Circle Police Inspector and the Sub-Inspector of Police of Nandalur, are investigating the complaint of the Personal Assistant to the Traffic Manager. Interviewed he said. "Practically all the minial staff in all except the South-West line had returned to duty, while the strikers in the South-West line were expected to resume duty very shortly. The majority of the guards who went on strike had not yet returned to duty. The authorities were quite willing to do what they could for the welfare of their employees, but they did not propose to submit to the dictates of an Association which tended, as some one remarked, to promote organised disorder. They had redressed practically all the grievances complained of and he was sure that all of them would appreciate their endeavours to bring about an amicable settlement between the employers and the employed.

ATTITUDE OF S. I. R. MEN.

A correspondent at Tirupur writes,—"I wrote in my previous communications about fomented feelings of the South Indian Railway servants who are bent upon striking quite in sympathy with their brethren of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. On the 31st ultimo Mr. Vanderput, the trustee at Salem of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, telegraphed to the Agent of the South Indian Railway that the whole of the S. I. R., broad guage in particular, would go on strike, unanimously and simultaneously, in sympathy with their M. and S. M. brethren, provided the M and S. M. authorities failed to enter into reasonable arbitration. The officers of S. I. Railway met at Salem half-an-hour before the appointed hour for strike. Men at Podanur and all other important strike centres received a message from Salem which postponed impending strike. The message was to the following effect:—"Agent and Loco Superintendent interviewed. Strike postponed sine die."

MEETING AT PODANUR.

A meeting was convened at Podanur when there was an undismayed spirit moving the hearts of the valiant and enthusiastic Eurasian and Indian guards and unflinching and intrepid engine drivers. A deep sense of duty, an enthusiastic spirit of sympathy, and a disinterested sense of fellow feeling, were the characteristics of Podanur meeting of South Indian Railway employees. Sub-Inspector of Railway Police on the spot telegraphed to the Deputy Police Superintendent, at Coimbatore, the Deputy Magistrate, the Sub-Magistrate, the District Magistrate and the Police Inspector, Coimbatore. The telegram was to the following effect:—"General strike at Podanur is imminent. Strike in sympathy with the M. and S. M. Railway strikers will take place at 19 hours, require the assistance of the Reserve Police."

Mr. Engleken's message seems to have stimulated the S. I. R. servants. The S. I. R., Agent and Manager has, it is said, promised to consider the grievances and enhance the salary of those working in the Loco and Traffic Departments. Meantime, the Agent has promised to interview the M. and S. M. Agent to get at the bottom of the appalling state of affairs raging in the S. I. R.

The S. I. R. authorities are striving their utmost to mend matters. S. I. R. Agent seems to be very anxious and by reason of his good nature is likely to succeed in removing intensified feeling by making new grants.

MADRAS, June 5.

It is reported from Raichur that permission has been telegraphed for by the entire staff to return to work.

At Perambore workshops to-day three hundred of the men who stayed away yesterday have returned to work.

POSTAL SERVICE RESTORED.

A notice over the signature of Mr. D. J. Murtrie, Presidency Postmaster, states as follows:—"Through service with the Madras Presidency via Raichur which was temporarily suspended has been restored. Mails will consequently be despatched and received by that route as before."

MADRAS MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

MADRAS, June 5.

From enquiries at the office of the Loco Superintendent, it is ascertained that the strikers have not yet submitted their list of grievances. The officials do not believe that the men are labouring under any genuine grievances and the men, they say, are now trying to manufacture grievances with a view to justify their having stopped away from work.

Not one men was able to formulate his grievances against the railway company; on the other hand, in a few instances the men seemed to regret they had joined the strike after having eaten for so many years the salt of the company though at the same time they were unwilling to resume work preferring to sit on the fence.

Mr. Sargeant is to address to-night a gathering of men who have resumed work already.

METTUPALAIYAM-BANGALORE ROUTE CLEAR.

BANGALORE, June 5

The porters on strike at the Cantonment Station, have been replaced to some extent by coolies to-day.

The Mettupalaiyam-Bangalore route is now clear. A very heavy duplicate rain arrived from Mettupalaiyam to-day with only first and second class passengers returning from the Nilgiri hills.

Mr. Ewing, Deputy Chief Engineer, who has stayed here from the time of the strike started, left to-day after recording a highly favourable opinion of the conduct of the permanent staff of Cantonment Station, in the face of strong temptation to participate in strike.

AUSTRIAN LUXURY.

MANIA FOR EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENTS.

The Austrian Press celebrated on May 9 says the "Times" Vienna correspondent, the fortieth anniversary of "Black Friday," May 9, 1873.

On that day the whole artificial fabric of financial and economic prosperity reared by unrestrained speculation came down with a crash that ruined thousands of families, entailed a long serious of suicides, destroyed business confidence, and started a political reaction destined to place Dr. Lueger and his Christian Social anti-Semitic party in possession of the municipality of Vienna.

The correspondent, in referring to the financial progress of the country, deals with some of the present-day tendencies in Austria fostered by a desire for luxury and to find a short cut to wealth, as shown in the multitude of speculative operations. He suggests that some of these tendencies are such as preceded the disaster of forty years ago. He writes: "To avoid exaggerated deductions from these facts, it should be said that the economic condition of Austria to-day is far sounder and the community, as a whole, far wealthier than it was thirty years ago. The economic ordeal incidental to the mobilisation and the Balkan crisis has, besides, already weeded out many of the weaker business existences.

"But a mania for luxury and expensive amusements is abroad, and a universal desire is noticeable to find a short cut to wealth. While four per cent. Consols stand at 87¾, Industrial and Armaments shares are absurdly over-priced.

"There seems no prospect of a rapid return to financial reasonableness. Though it may be nowadays a delicate matter to distinguish between speculation and investment, the conclusion may be ventured that the bulk of the Austrian stock and share buying public is concerned far more with speculative gains than with the chances of high dividends.

"In these circumstances, it is impossible not to subscribe to the view expressed by a Viennese journal, which writes:—

The immense danger of over-speculation, both for our economic development and for the international position of the Monarchy, has been demonstrated with terrible clearness during the past few months. May the evil be quickly grappled with and seized—there where its roots lie.

SERGEANT MAJOR ROBBED

Sergeant Major William Simpson of the Army Ordinance Corps residing at Pilot Bunder, Upper Colaba, has reported to he police the theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 158.

The estimates and plans of the proposed Engineering College at Guindy are now engaging the attention of the Government of India before final sanction being accorded.

His Majesty's battle cruiser New Zealand has been berthed at Lyttelton, New Zealand, where she has been made the object of an enthusiastic welcome on the part of the townspeople.

ALLEGED COWARDLY ASSAULT.

ACCUSED'S NOTIONS OF DECENCY.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT'S CONDUCT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, heard a case in which Mr. Kanga Nazarmahomed Fatehalli, a nephew of the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, charged W. Evans, an assistant in the firm of Duxbury and Company with assault.

The complainant stated that he was a merchant doing export and import business and had occasion to go to the office of the Japan Cotton Spinning Association on the afternoon of the 29th May last. The office was situated in York buildings, Hornby Road the same premises in which Messrs Duxbury and Company had their offices. He got into the lift first, followed by a European. The accused then came in and the liftman looked round to see if any one would get out as the rule was not to carry more than two passengers at a time. The accused thereupon asked him to leave but he refused to do so. The accused then gave him a slap on the head but he (the complainant) would not leave even then. The accused then endeavoured to push him out but he hung on to the railing, whereupon the accused gave him another slap and threw his cap out of the lift, telling him to go out and get it but the complainant did not do so. The accused then left the lift and walked up to the second floor. The complainant got out of the lift on the second floor, followed the accused and asked for his name but the accused refused to give it and asked his sepoy to turn the complainant out of the office. The complainant then went to Inspector Chapman at the Esplanade Police Chowkey and the latter accompanied him to the accused's office. Even then the complainant was not permitted to go in and Inspector Chapman got him the name.

The accused on being asked to enter his plea, said he pleaded guilty to roughness but not guilty to assault.

Mr. Vicaji J. Vicaji, who appeared for the complainant, then examined him and he bore out the above statements.

Asked if he wished to cross-examine the complainant, the accused stated that the lift was primarily intended for the use of tenants and not for outsiders. He had no questions to ask.

The liftman was then examined by Mr. Vicaji and he corroborated the complainant's story.

The accused then said that it was a rule that natives should always have the decency to make room for Europeans.

The Magistrate: You say that is a rule in York buildings? Have you any witness to prove that rule?

The accused: No, it is not a rule; but that has always been my experience.

The Magistrate: Do you wish to suggest that wherever you go, Indian gentleman should get up and give you a front seat?

The accused: No, but it would be decency on the part of natives to do so.

Mr. Vicaji then addressed the Court. He said the accused's conduct had been grossly ungentlemanly, and he had never heard a suggestion of the kind made by the accused from a man born and bred up a gentleman. This was an unprovoked assault on a highly respectable gentleman, who was a big merchant, by a person who occupied a much inferior position in life. Unfortunately, he said, the complainant was a very weak person, otherwise justice would have been done to the accused immediately. He asked His Worship to punish the accused in such a way as to teach him proper manners.

His Worship said he would pass orders on Monday next.

MOTOR CAR COLLISION.

Mr. George Henry Spence of Messrs. Percival and Company, was driving his motor car No. 2539 along Hornby Road on Wednesday night and when he approached the junction of the road with Church Gate Street, his car collided with motor car No. 2488, which was being driven by a Parsi named, Nadirshaw A. Mistry, which was coming from the opposite direction. No serious injury was done as both the cars had slowed down. Mr. Spence's two bones were, however, fractured.

VISHA DISHAWAL GNATI SAMAJ.

At a meeting of members of the Visha Dishawal Gnati Samj on Tuesday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas Mohanlal Parikh it was resolved to despatch the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy.

"May God preserve His Majesty the auspicious King-Emperor George V for ever and give him health, wealth and prosperity."

AGRA POISONING CASE.

APPIAL IN HIGH COURT.

Mr. Justice Ryves of the Allahabad High Court disposed the appeal of Nur Baksh, who had been convicted by Mr. D. R. Lyle, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Agra, under section 328, I. P. C., of having administered poison to Lieutenant and Mrs. Anderson in their breakfast on the 21st of February, 1913, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Madar Baksh, the brother of Nur Baksh, was also an accused person before the Court of Sessions, but he was acquitted. At the hearing before the High Court, Mr. Satya Chandra Mukerji, Vakil, represented the appellant, and Mr. Lalit Mohun Banerji, officiating Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The learned Sessions Judge had found that Lieutenant and Mrs. Anderson were taken ill after breakfast on the 21st February 1913, and Mussamat Rampo, the sweeper's wife who has eaten the remains of the breakfast, also became ill. The breakfast consisted of porridge, coffee, bread and butter. A report was made to the police at once and Mr. Warren the Assistant Superintendent of Police, sent the vomit and the dirty water in the pantry in which breakfast dishes had been washed to the Chemical Examiner, who discovered arsenic in them. The Chemical Examiner also discovered traces of arsenic in two of the pockets of Nur Baksh's clothes. The only persons who could have access to the porridge before it came to the breakfast table were (1) Edu the cook and (2) the two accused before the Court of Sessions who were khidmutgars. Edu was an old man and he was a trusted servant of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and he had no motive whatever for causing any harm to his master and mistress; Nur Baksh and Madar Baksh had on the contrary reasons for ill will. Lieutenant Anderson had on two occasions to chastise Mardar Baksh when in Kashmir last year and once again after return to Agra about the end of last year. Madar Baksh was anxious to have his father-in-law Khoda Baksh re-engaged as bhisti and Lieutenant and Mrs. Anderson declined to accede to his request. Another bhisti was engaged, but he found it impossible to work with the accused. The Andersons had decided to dismiss both the accused and had ordered their new bearer to bring two other men in their places. There was no direct evidence that either of the accused knew that he was about to be dismissed, but there was little doubts that they had heard of it. Three times the soup was found fault with, and this did not cease until Edu the cook himself, served the same at the table. In October, 1912, the Andersons engaged as bearer one Nand Ram Chamar; he was dismissed on the 10th February, 1913, on the ground of his being an old man and unable to control the other servants. Nur Baksh was placed before the Cantonment Magistrate of Agra on the 24th February, 1913, and he made a statement there. He retracted this statement before the Committing Magistrate, on the 18th March, 1913. In the Court of Sessions he reverted to his original statement with certain variations.

NO DIRECT EVIDENCE.

The learned Sessions Judge disbelieved the evidence of Nand Ram, who had been called for the Crown, as well of Kallan who supported Nand Ram. The learned Judge held that as Nur Baksh was a boy a sixteen it was just possible that if Nand Ram gave him the powder which he says he got from him he might not have been told what it contained. There was no direct evidence against Madar Baksh and he was, therefore, entitled to be acquinted on both charges. It was argued for the appellant that on the findings of the learned Sessions Judge no case had been proved against Nur Baksh. There was no direct evidence against him and if he is to be convicted on the basis of his statements, those statements should be taken as a whole and either believed in or discarded. All that the appellant had admitted was that the powders which he got from Nand Ram as medicines had been kept by him between the second and third buttons of his coat and that it had accidentally fallen into the porridge. Lieutenant Anderson says that on the morning of the 21st he saw Nand Ram talking to the accused, Nur Baksh, in his compound and again in the bazaar and so there is every presumption of truth in favour of the allegation that certain powders were given by Nand Ram to Nur Baksh. That the appelant had intentionally put these powders into the food of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, the prosecution had no evidence to prove. The learned Vakil submitted that there was nothing to show that the accused knew of what substances the powders were made and even assuming that he had put a portion of the same in the porridge, it may be that he was acting under the belief so prevalent amongst ignorant and susperstitious men that it would act as a charm and bring back to him and his brother the lost favour of the master and mistress. In any view the appellant was a mere youth and he was not acting, if he acted at all, as a tool of older and more desiging men, and looking at the case from that point of view the sentence which had been passed was too severe and should be reduced.

MEDICINE OR POISON.

It was urged on behalf of the Crown that the statements of the accused were quite enough for his conviction. Those statements amply showed that the appellant knew that the substance which had got mixed up with the porridge was sufficient to cause hurt to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. The appellant said that he had been told by Nand Ram that the medicine was for outward application only and not for internal use. He further said in his first statement that when a portion of the powder fell into the porridge he cleaned that particular place and threw a portion of the porridge away. That showed the knowledge that he possessed of the deleterious nature of the powder and it was for him to show that he had put it into the porridge with an innocent object.

Mr. Justice Ryves in delivering the judgment of the Court said that he had carefully considered everything that had been urged on behalf of the appellant by his learned Vakil and had come to the conclusion that the conviction was justified by the evidence. The sentence was, no doubt, a severe one, but in the circumstances of the case and having regard to the nature of the offence he was unable to disturb it and accede to the plea for reduction. The order of the Court, therefore, was that the appeal be dismissed and the conviction and sentence affirmed.

EGYPTIAN MURDER TRIAL.

INNOCENT MAN CONDEMNED.

A remarkable instance of an innocent man being condemned to death for murder and having his innocence proved almost at the foot of the gallows is reported from Upper Egypt.

A very rich landowner was found dead on his doorstep. And inquiry was opened, and his two brothers accused a certain Omran Mahmoud and his son of the crime, which they swore they saw them commit.

The accused men declared their innocence, but, despite the desperate and eloquent efforts of their advocate, Omran Mahomoud was sentenced to death and his son to imprisonment for life, and the date of the execution was fixed.

The advocate sent in a petition for the commutation of the death sentence to the Khedive.

Time passed, and he heard nothing as to the fate of his petition. The day before that fixed for the execution the advocate determined to approach higher quarters. Just as he was about to proceed on this errand two men were shown into his office. They were the brothers of the murdered man.

They had come to confess to him that their evidence had been false, and that Omran Mahmoud and his son were innocent of the murder of their brother. They had merely accused them of the crime because they wanted to keep the authorities from suspecting the true murderer, on whom they intended themselves to take vengeance.

The real criminal was at once arrested, and on the eve of the execution Omran Mahmoud and his son were advised of what had happened.

This incident is illustrative of the lengths to which the native desire for revenge will go. It is, of course, not unusual for one man to accuse another of a crime to avenge some long-nursed grudge, but it is surely unique for innocent men to be accused of a murder because the family of the murdered person wish to avenge their loss themselves on the murderer.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The exchange rates are firm at the following quotations: Telegraph transfers 1s. 4d.; three months document attached bills 1s. 4 1-16d.; six months bills 1s. 4 7-16d.; on demand 1s. 4 1-32d.

Government paper sold to-day at Rs. 96/4 and for small Rs. 96/8 to Rs. 96/9. Times from which useful deductions may be drawn.

The coal share market which has exhibited many weak fluctuations during the last few days has been considerably strengthened by this report and to-day's transactions showed in several important instances an upward tendency.

SIR E. GREY—ARBITER MUNDI.

"I am told," says H. W. Massingham in the "Daily News," "that the other day the German Emperor, referring to Sir Edward Grey's part in the crisis of European affairs, described him as 'arbiter mundi.' That was a picturesque and rhetorical way of emphasising the chain of events which have given this country and its representative a power of balance, and, therefore, of authority, which is virtually an arbitrament. We are in this position because we are recognised as disinterested, and because the man who speaks for us is everywhere believed to be of a loyal, steadfast, and upright character. These are great assets. The country may well feel a legitimate pride in possessing them and being able to utilise them. It is some time since it occupied so conspicuous, so commanding a place in Europe."

Riding beside the driver in a taxi-cab, John Webb, aged 50, proprietor of the Franchise Tavern, Holloway, fell off the vehicle while it was passing through Stanstead (Herts), and was fatally injured.

The hole in the bottom of the Portuguese cruiser Adamastor, which struck a rock near Dumbell Island, Hong-Kong, has been plugged, and the water is being rapidly pumped out of the ship. It is expected that she will be refloated to-morrow at the latest.

HIGH COURT.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL BENCH.

COCAINE CONVICTION.

QUESTION OF REASONABLE SENTENCE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah.)

EMPEROR AND DANDBHAI.

Their Lordships disposed of the applications for the revision of the sentences of three months passed on each of the petitioners Dandbhai Husenbhai and Mahomedbhai Dandbhai.

The petitioners who are father and son were charged with having kept 15 grains of cocaine in their possession without a license in contravention of section 43, sub-section 1, clause 3 of the Bombay Abkari Act and convicted by the City Magistrate of Surat.

Mr. K. N. Kajaji appeared for the petitioners and Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The petitioners were suspected of dealing in cocaine and consequently the Excise Inspector and his assistants went to their shop and in the presence of a panch searched it. Four packets of cocaine weighing fifteen grains were found under a pillow on which the accused used to sit.

The accused in their defence said that the cocaine was found in their shop, but it must have been placed there by their neighbours.

It was argued on behalf of the father that he was not responsible for the find of the cocaine, as the shop in which it was found was in his son's name. The rent note was also in his son's name and he had liability in the matter.

The learned Magistrate rejected this plea saying that it was a lame excuse put forward to evade responsibility.

The petitioners then made an unsuccessful appeal to the Sessions Judge of Surat.

After hearing counsel for the petitioners the Chief Justice observed that the Court did not think that either of the accused could be made liable for an offence merely because he is joint in the Hindu sense with another accused who is found guilty of the offence by the fact of possession of cocaine. After having considered the material facts of the evidence, it appeared to their Lordships that it was a pure question of fact with regard to each accused, and that there was evidence against each fixing him with the possession of the 15 grains of cocaine. Under these circumstances the Court did not want to interfere with the conviction.

But the question of punishment, was one, said his Lordship which the Court wished to deal with. The maximum punishment which could be imposed under section 13 of the Abkari Act for the first conviction is one year. The amount of cocaine in the possession of the accused was very small, and yet each of them had been sentenced to one-quarter of the maximum penalty, namely, rigorous imprisonment for three months. The Court did not think having regard to the nature of the offence, that this was a reasonable punishment. The petitioners having already undergone rigorous imprisonment for about a month and a half, the Court directed that the sentence be reduced to the amount of imprisonment already suffered by them and directed that they be now set at liberty.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Noor Mahomed Nathoo, a Mahomedan, with attempt to commit theft.

The evidence showed that the complainant Narandas Rambal, a broker in opium, was walking alone Bhuleshwar Road on Thursday evening when the accused came up to him and tried to pull up his gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 1,500. The complainant seized him but the accused gave him a jerk and ran away. He was subsequently arrested by a policeman.

The accused stated that he accidentally dashed against the complainant.

His Worship convicted the accused, and as he had several previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the annual report of the Seaforth Highlanders Regimental Association one finds a record of two old messmates of the regiment who have just received the Mutiny medal, fifty-four years, after they did their first service in India. They are Alexander Mollison and Sergeant J. Allison, both of whom enlisted in February 1858, and were drafted to India in the course of the same year. Neither can have seen active service until the closing scenes of the Mutiny, which probably accounts for the delay in the recognition of their claims. Sergeant Allison had a peculiarly unfortunate beginning to his military career, for he embarked on the "Lady Hodgkinson" in August 1858, was wrecked at Quillan, and did not actually arrive in India until the end of November 1858.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, June 5).

Mr. P. C. Govinden is appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Chamanlal Girdharlal Metha.

Major H. F. Jacob, First Assistant Resident, Aden, will act as Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major-General Sir James A. Bell, K.C.V.O.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., will act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. H. E. Leggat, I.C.S.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S. to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, as a temporary measure.

Mr. B. A. Dubois, on relief by Mr. Abdul Rashid Khan, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. Francis Barlow Ambler, M.B., B.S. (London), to be within the limits of the district of Nasik, to be a Medical Officer for the purposes of section 464 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).

The following appointments are made with effect from 1st April, consequent on the revision of the grading of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—

To be Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judges on Rs. 400 per mensem—

Dr. N. K. Bapat, Subordinate Judge, Karmala and Madha.

Mr. V. R. Kulkarni, Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur, Khatav and Dahivadi.

Mr. M. H. Wagle, Subordinate Judge, Panvel.

To be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judges on Rs. 300 per mensem.—

Mr. R. R. Sane, Joint Subordinate Judge, Dhulia.

Mr. S. A. Naik, Subordinate Judge, Rajapur

To be Seclond Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judges on Rs. 250 per mensem—

Mr. N. V. Desai, Subordinate Judge, Vagra.

Mr. B. B. Kunte, Subordinate Judge, Yeola.

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Subordinate Judge, Kalyan.

Mr. G. M. Kharkar, Subordinate Judge, Yaval

Mr. S. G. Kharkar (seconded).

Mr. V. G. Sane, Joint Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. K. V. Desai, Joint Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. S. P. Badami, Subordinate Judge, Dahanu.

Mr. M. G. Mehta, Additional Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. V. V. Bapat, Subordinate Judge, Haveri.

Mr. P. C. Desai, Subordinate Judge, Olpad.

Mr. S. A. Gupte,, Subordinate Judge, Malegaon.

Mr. R. B. Khangaonkar, Subordinate Judge, Parner.

Mr. B. D. Sabnis, Subordinate Judge, Alibag.

Mr. Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Satara, is granted privilege leave on half pay for three months combined with furlough for one year with effect from 16th June.

Saiyid Jaffer Saiyid Zain El Edrus to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mahi Kantha, vice Mr. Nandshankar Dayashankar Buxi proceeding on leave.

Mr. Shriniwas Balajirao Bendigiri, on return to duty, to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, vice Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., to be on deputation with Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., in connection with the revision of the Manual of Revenue Accounts and the Takavi Manual, until he proceeds on leave.

Mr. J. Hamilton, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough on medical certificate for three months from 10th May 1913.

Mr. A. Prideaux, Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara (above-ghats) Districts, is granted privilege leave for two months from 28th June, 1913.

Mr. Ramrav Annapa Hemmadi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Kanara, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from 16th June, 1913.

Mr. Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis, on return from leave, to be Huzur, Account Officer, Poona, vice Rao Bahadur Ichharam Bhagwandas retiring.

Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw to act as a Trustee of the Port of Aden during the absence of Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, M.V.O.

Rev. Charles Richard Ryall is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment from 29th April.

Rev. G. Hewitt, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, leave on urgent private affairs for three months and twenty-six days in continuation of privilege leave.

Mr. V. F. Barker, Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, General Branch, is permitted to return to duty from the 31st May, 1913.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. C. Noronha, J.P., Assistant Secrtary to Government (Irrigation and Railway Branches), is commuted into combined leave and extended to ten months.

Mr. Krishnaji Govind Joshi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, on Rs. 200, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, on the same pay, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Direcor of Public Instruction vice Mr. Dinkar Shankar Savarkar.

THE VERSAILLES FETE.

BRILLIANT PAGEANTS IN LONDON.

CHIEF IMPERSONATORS.

The procession of the French Court at the Versailles Fete organized by Lady Arthur Paget was to have been held in the Albert Hall yesterday (June 5). Count Saumarakof Elston was to have impersonated Louis XIV. He is considered to have much likeness in size and feature to the illustrious French monarch whose subjects regarded him as God-given—"Dieudonne"—and whom his contemporary monarchs styled "Roi Soleil" (Sun King) on account of the magnificence of his Court. Lady Arthur Paget is doing her best to give a full realisation of splendour in the dresses she is suggesting. Prince Paul of Servia will be the Dauphin (father of Louis XV.), and those four famous "friends of the King," the Marquise de Montespan, Mme. de Sevigne, Mlle. de La Valliere, and Mme. de Soissons, will be Lady Islington, Mrs. R. Grosvenor, Viscountess Curzon, and Miss Muriel Wilson. Sir Richard Sutton will be Comte de Toulouse, and the Marquess of Anglesey, the Prince de Conde. Mr. Bernard Yorke will be Moliere, and Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., Racine. Lord Castlereagh will figure as the Duc de La Rochefoucauld, and Mr. Heath as Maréchal de Turenne. Mr. A. E. W. Mason will appear as La Lontaine, while the young Marquess of Titchfield will be made up as the British Ambassador (Earl of Portland). The Duchesses de Richelieu and de Saint-Simon will be impersonated by Mrs. Leeds and Viscountess Ingestre, and the Marchioness of Crewe will make a stately Duchesse d'Orleans.

Queen Marie Therese will be charmingly represented by the Countess of Dudley, and Lord Alexander Thynne promises to be a dignified Bishop of Meux (Bossuet). The remainder of the French Court will include Captain Monckton-Arundell, as the Marquis de Ravigny; Count H. de Gramont, as the Duc de Guiche; Mr. Francis Howard, as Mignard (the painter); Baron Hoesen, as the Duc de Saint-Simon; Lord E. Grosvenor, as the Duc de Beauvilliers: Miss Colebrook, as Mlle. de Blois: Miss S. Sassoon, as Mlle. de Lude; Lady Diana Manners, as Mlle. de Fontanges; Miss Sackville-West, as Mlle. de Montpensier; Mrs. Duggan, as the Duchesse de Ventadour; Captain Paget, as Captain of the Guard—a gorgeous presentation—Count H. Bentinck, as the Herald; and the Hon. E. Cadogan and half a dozen more scions of noble families as pages.

The Lilies of France will also appear on the banner borne in front of the Countess of March, who appears in the English procession as Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II. That monarch was described as King of France as well as of Great Britain and Ireland, and the claim to the French title was preserved from the time of Edward III. and only relinquished by George III.

In the procession of the Holy Roman Empire Lord Alington will appear as the Papal Envoy, and Mme. Edwardes, the beautiful wife of the Chilian Minister, will have a leading role. The dresses for this "progress" are being designed by Count Wilszeck, a nephew of Prince Kinsky (of the Jockey Club), and one of the richest men in Austria. He has a marvellous collection of objects of art of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries at his palace of Kreutzenstein. It is well, also, to remember that at the period of Louis XIV. masculine attire reached the high watermark of magnificence (1680). Men wore embroideries and brocades, and the seams of their coats were sewn in pearls and other jewels. All men of birth wore enormous periwigs.

RUSSIAN PROCESSION.

Lady Alington and Lady Maud Warrender are very hard at work with the Russian procession, and are determined to have everything as correct as possible. The Hon. Gerald Stuart represents the Czar Feodor III. Many of the dresses are being copied from old pictures which have been sent over for that purpose by Lady Georgina Buchanan, wife of the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Brocade trimmed with fur is being largely used, and marvellous and beautiful headdresses for the ladies. Mrs. Harold Baring, Lord Berwick, and Mrs. James Durham are assisting in the Russian procession.

If Viscountess Curzon can be induced to give up her proposed impersonation of Louise de la Vallière in the French procession she will lead in the Swedish procession as Queen of that Northern Court. Her ladies and gentlemen in attendance will include Viscount Lascelles, Viscount Newry, Lord Desmond Fitzgerald, Hon. George Crichton, the Hon. Henry Lygon, the Hon. Francis Needham, Mr. Peter Combe and Miss Combe, Mr. Ward, Colonel Frank Dugdale, Lady Helen Grosvenor, Lady Dorothy Browne, Lady Clare Annesley, Lady Hindlip, Countess Zia Torby (daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia), the Hon. Ivy, Gordon-Lennox, the Hon. Norah McGarel-Hogg, Miss Violet de Trafford, the Duke of Manchester, the Countess of Yarborough, and Don Pedro de Zulueta.

Count Arellano, lord in waiting to King Alfonso of Spain, has been induced by the Duchess of Somerset to take part in the Spanish procession. Queen Victoria of Spain is evincing special interest in this part of the pageant, and has made several suggestions.

"APOSTLE OF THE OPEN AIR."

MR. THOMPSON SETON.

The worship of nature and wild life is no new religion, says "An Admirer" in the "Daily Mail," but the world tries hard to make it heretic. Its prophets are moved by an anchorite passion that lures them from markets, offices, and factories; making them break from their mesh of civilisation; making them careless of fame and reward, for if these come to them it is by accident. So they will always, even in a crowd, stand apart from their fellows—looking beyond them into their own far spaces. Men who have slept much under the skies and made themselves brothers to birds and beasts cannot be disguised by broadcloth and a townsman's hat. Those of my readers will have noticed this who have had the felicity of seeing and hearing America's great apostle of the open-air life—Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, who has been delighting British audiences with this lectures upon "The Fascination of the Wilds"—for there never was a lecturer less academic than he. No one has ever talked of natural history with so much nature in his discourse and so little chill science. No hunter of wild animals has been so seldom a slayer and so constant a friend. He has not gone into the wilds, as so many would-be Nimrods have, armed with batteries of destruction and returned to write wearisome yarns of his prowess. He has gone out with batteries of observation and his finest "bags" have been with camera, pencil, and pen.

Thus he came to write his best-known book, "Wild Animals I Have Known." The critical have complained that his birds and beasts are too humanised. There is a school of cold science that is so jealous of the overlordship of Man that it denies to the lower creation any conscious existence. Kipling's inspired story "My Lord the Elephant" is to them a mere clever fantasy; the legend of Gelert the Hound a children's fairy-tale; the finch who will fly in your face when you rifle her nest is obeying no maternal devotion but only a mechanical impulse! Outside this window where I write a cocoanut shell hangs for the blue-tits to swing from. A few days ago the supply of cocoanut was finished and the blue-tits were so indignant that they rapped at the pane until—for that peace which is the writer's necessity—the writer's wife went to the fruiterer's for a fresh supply. Were I to tell this story to some of the scientists they would hear it with scepticism. I told it to Mr. Seton and he capped it with half a dozen better stories of bird intelligence.

I have called Mr. Seton an American—thereby cheating my own country because he was born of English parents at South Shields in 1860. But he was taken to America when he was six and has lived there most of his time. In appearance he is neither English nor American. In this sense alone there is something in him of Robert Louis Stevenson's unique nonnationalised personality. But Stevenson bore always the insignia of ill-health and Thompson Seton is as virile as his books. A tall man, with a mane of fine hair and a full moustache, the firmly modelled face and the strong chin are the only indices in this mannered citizen of the world of men that he is also a citizen of that other world where power and endurance alone make freemen—the world of the wild.

His voice is the charm of him, with a note in it, perhaps of the conscious *raconteur;* one cannot give hundreds of lectures and fail to acquire every telling trick and turn of narration. But when he is telling a story of how he wooed some wild creature into friendliness you realise how much of his victory lay in no wizard except that same voice that can so charm a human listener. All animal lovers know the power of a voice—how dogs, cats, and horses will respond to the cajolery of one individual and be truculent with another. Mr. Seton has tamed the skunk, of all strange conquests, to his call.

His has been a life as predestined as any you may hear of. Mr. Seton says himself that from his earliest years he was bent upon being a naturalist. "I was doggedly set on the idea. I thought I had a mission—to be the Prophet of the Outdoor Life. My father did not think so, as he was just as doggedly set on my being an artist." So he was sent to London to study and lived there on £28 a year—a hardship of civilisation that is coarser than any hardship of camps. "Books and art materials were necessaries of life, so I saved on such nonessentials as food and clothing." But in the library of the British Museum he read Audubon, Wilson, and Baird, and fed the lamp of his natural bent.

In 1881 he was ordered home; privations had undermined his health and consumption threatened him. In Toronto he went to a lithographer and designed for him a dozen Christmas cards, for which he was paid £12; and that £12, with £6 more that he obtained for some sketches set him upon his career. He invested £6 in a railway ticket to Manitoba and £6 in hens, and then he was seventeen days reaching the West through mid-winter blizzards, when the train was blocked day after day in snowdrifts and all food supplies ran out. He saved the hens, but if they had not laid him a few eggs he might have died of starvation. He shall end that chapter of his life in his own words: "Once I got to Manitoba I sold off half my hens for the total original cost. All that summer I sketched, worked on a farm, studied natural history, and raised and swapped hens. Next year those hens had given me some pigs, a cow, a little cash, and more hens than ever. But I sold out—I needed the money to travel and study."

It is as tragia-comic a story of the faundling o fa career as was ever told!

A BEAUTIFUL HOME.

To try to compress the remainder of Mr. Thompson Seton's life in this column would be as vain as to unfold a Manitobian prairie on an English shire. It is best told in over a doen books that he has written, and his lectures, which are the man himself telling better still. He lives now—when he is at home from his wanderings—in a beautiful park in Connecticut where he keeps all sorts of the wild animals he loves in half capacity. He has been all his life an apostle of traits in humanity that rank above all worldly gifts, the love of the open air and the cultivation of manly discipline. In America—where, as all travellers know, there is still the romantic and boy-hearted impulse of a new nation eager for spiritual leading—his influence is immense. He originated by his book on the "Birch Bark Roll of the Woodcraft Indians" the whole poetry and spirit of the Boy Scout organisations that now ramify all over the world. He is Chief of the 300,000 Boy Scouts in America, and his outdoor life movements called the Woodcraft Indians, has 80,000 followers in the United States.

His openair creed is capturing our old and crowded nations of Europe. Our lives may be in cities but our hearts are in the wilds. The wild places of Europe are strait-hedged confines compared to the limitless spaces of the West, but the man or boy whose heart is attuned can play Indian on a Survey hill or a Lancashire moorland. For the worship of nature is as old as mankind.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following is a summary of the crop reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending June 3:—During the week there was good rain in parts of Poona, the Karnatak, Ratnagiri and Kanara, moderate in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara, and slight in parts of Kolaba, Khandesh and Mahi Kantha. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing commenced in parts of Larkana, the Konkan, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, the Karnatak and Rewa Kantha. The fodder supply was deficient in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar where it was in poor condition; it was deficient in parts of Cutch. The supply of water for drinking and for irrigation was deficient in parts of the Deccan. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains continue to be high but are steady during the week. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	18 to 47
Gujarat	20 to 42
Konkan	23 to 34
Deccan	24 to 49
Karnatak	38 to 47

Distress is acute in Nevasa Shevgaon, Nagar, Rahuri, Jamkhed and Kopargaon Talukas of the Ahmednagar District. Little wandering and no emaciation has been noticed yet. The return of emigrants continues. Six kitchens and fourteen poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in good condition. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and wells. Grass imported by Government agency continues to find ready sale. Charitable funds are being utilised for grant of relief to weavers. Eight cattle kitchens financed from charitable funds continue to give relief. Water-supply is scanty. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 31st May were 14,073 in Ahmednagar, and 151 in Poona and Sholapur.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

Speaking at the inauguration of the Belgian Colonial Section of the Ghent Exhibition the King of the Belgians recommended the introduction into the Congo of better methods of government, so as to educate the natives to a wider conception of life by enhancing their welfare and taste for work. Belgium, added the King, in annexing the Congo had assumed all responsibilities of administration, and he was confident that she was aware of the grandeur of her civilising mission.

A MOTOR RECORD.

The French Motor Car and Electric Company, Ltd., inform us that Mr. Walter de Soysa, of Ceylon, has just motored on a 40 h.-p. Berliet from Bombay to Calcutta covering 1,839 miles in 65 hours and 25 minutes. Mr. de Soysa says that on the way to Khat Ghat the river Tapti had to be crossed. There was a depth of two feet of water for a distance of about 200 yards, and he crossed this at full speed for fear that the engine might stop, but nothing untoward happened. In Gwalior State he came unexpectedly upon a pontoon bridge at the boundary. Before the brakes could be applied the car, which was running at full speed, leapt from pontoon to pontoon, landing its occupants safely on the opposite bank of the river Chambal. Beyond this nothing untoward happened and the remainder of the journey was done without the slightest trouble.

FRENCH INTERESTS IN TURKEY.

SCHOOLS AND RAILWAYS.

The "Times" Paris correspondent writes under date the 15th March:—

The discussion of the negotiations which are being conducted separately by various Powers with regards to their interests in Turkey continues. Information as to the exact character of these negotiations, especially in the case of the British interests on the Persian Gulf, is somewhat uncertain, but there is unanimity in the admission that France has loyally been kept informed of the negotiations by Great Britain. A Havas telegram from Constantinople states that while the Anglo-Turkish negotiations are being conducted in London by Hakki Pasha, the Porte is at the same time negotiating with France and Russia for the settlement of all pending questions with the Cabinets of Paris and St. Petersburg. These negotiations with France are being conducted in Paris by Djavid Bey, in so far as they concern railway concessions, and in Constantinople by the French Ambassador, M. Bompard with regard to all other matters. The negotiations with Russia are concerned with the delimitation of the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, which is nearly completed, and with railway construction in Eastern Anatolia.

The "Echo de Paris" this morning gave an account of the French demands under eight headings. The first three of these concern the granting of *firmans* to permit the opening of certain schools and other French establishments in accordance with the principles of the Franco-Turkish agreement of 1901. It is required that this agreement shall in future be regularly excuted, and that the French schools shall be assimilated to Turkish public schools in respect of the value of their diplomas, their exemption from taxation, &c. The fourth, fifth, and sixth demands deal with the position of French nationals, to whom Tunisians and Moroccans in Turkey are to be explicity assimilated in respect of their rights. It is pointed out that the terms of the Austrian capitulations, which have hitherto regulated these matters, are obscure, and that French nationals, when prosecuted by Turkish judicial authorities, have frequently been subjected to prolonged and illegal detention, or have been unable to return to Turkey. It is further demanded that certain pending claims in this category be submitted to arbitration.

THE PRINCIPAL CONCESSIONS.

The last two French demands deal with railway concessions and ports. In Armenia the definite concession en regie of the Samsun-Sivas-Kharput-Diarbekar railway is demanded, and also the demand is made that it should be supplemented by a Diarbekar-Erzerum-Trebizond line. In Syria a concession is demanded for the prolongation southwards from Rayak in the direction of Jerusalem of the Damascus-Hamah line; further, an arrangement for a division of the traffic between the two sections of the Damascus-Hamah and the Hedjaz line which reach the coast of Syria at Beirut and at Haifa respectively. These two measures are urgently demanded in the interest of a legitimate field of development for the French capital invested in the Damascus-Hamah railway.

As regards ports, it is demanded that the following places shall form subjects of concessions to French enterprises—Ineboli and Heraclea on the Black Sea, Tripoli, Haifa, and Jaffa in Syria.

These demands were addressed to the Porte on February 24, that is to say, nearly a month before the present French Ministry took office with M. Pichon as the Foreign Minister, but it is understood that they are being maintained, It is pointed out that while the Samsun-Sivas-Kharput-Diarbekar and the Trebizond-Erzerum lines, the latter of which would be one long tunnel, have been delayed by technical difficulties—concessions were granted for them in 1890—their construction has really been stopped by the objections of Russia, which desired to prevent any railway extension in these regions such as might strategically menace either the Russian or the Persian frontier. The "Temps" states that with regard to the greater part of these lines the concessionnaire will be bound, according to the French demands, to agree to dates of construction which may be fixed by the Turkish Ministry of Public Works in accordance with an arrangement between the Ottoman and the Russian Governments. The same journal gives a very long list of convents, churches, chapels, and charitable institutions in Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, and particularly in Jerusalem and Beirut, which the French demands concern. Generally these demands apply to all convents and chapels which are missions of the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem or of various religious orders which are supported by the Church in France. They also affect a very large number of schools under Roman Catholic auspices.

It is announced from Berne that the aviator Oscar Bider has crossed the Alps in a monoplane at an altitude of 10,600ft., landing at Sion. The distance of 50 miles was accomplished in two hours. Other aviators who have accomplished this feat are Chavez (who was fatally injured in landing) and Bielovucic.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES.

DRESS AND SNUFF.

To have come into touch with every memcer of the House of Commons during forty-four years is an experience of which few can yoast. Such has been the lot of Mr. J. F. Henley, who has just retired from the position of superintendent of the members' waiting-rooms at the House of Commons after a service of forty-four years. Many changes have taken place in that time, and though Mr. Henley will willingly discuss changes that have been made in the accommodation for members at the House of Commons during his time, it is with the utmost difficulty that he can be persuaded to say anything of members themselves. The most pleasant memory that he carries with him into retirement is the kindness that has ever been shown to him by all who could write the magic letters "M.P." after their name.

When a representative of "The Daily Telegraph called on him in his quiet retreat at Cholsey, Mr. Henley, his diffidence overcome, consented to say alittle, "but it will be very little."

"When I went to the House of Commons in 1869," he said, "Gladstone was Prime Minister. He was followed by Beaconsfield and then Salisbury, and in all I have seen seven different premiers, five speakers and five chief clerks. The only member now in the House who was there before I went is Mr. Chaplin.

"In several cases I have seen three generations of the same family in the House. For instance, there is Colonel Seely. I remember his father and grandfather as members. I have also seen three generations of Mills and McLaren, and I have had the honour to serve in the House six members of the Rothschild family. They were good people. They were good.

CHANGING HEADGEAR.

"During my early days there were not so many private rooms for Ministers, and all the Prime Ministers 'hung' in the cloak-room. At that time everyone wore a top hat, which was always taken into the House. It is only about ten years ago that members began to leave their headgear in my custody. It the eighties the fashion in dress began to change. Coloured coats then made their appearance, and the silk hat lost its monopoly. It was not, however, until 1892 that the democratic cap appeared. In that year Mr. Keir Hardie was elected for West Ham, and, if my recollection serves me right, he drove up to the House in a brake with a band playing. He introduced the cap. Now members wear all and every style of headdress.

"I should say the member who was most careless about his dress was Mr. Tom Collins. He was very wealthy and a fine speaker, but he never seemed to mind how he was dressed. On one occasion I remember Mr. R. Richardson Gardner, who was member for Windsor, voting in his hunting outfit. He had been in the country hunting, and reached the cloak-room of the House just as the division bell was ringing. There was no time to change, and he rushed to the lobby in his hunting coat and riding boots and spurs.

"Snuffing was a regular habit among members during the 'sixties and 'seventies, but for the last fifteen years the custom has been practically non-existent. One of the greatest snuff-takers I knew was Mr. Charles Newdegate.

MISTAKES.

"Mr. Gladstone had always a kind word for me, and would often stop and chat for some time. I think it was the last time he was in the House he sat down in a chair beside me, and when I rose, he said: 'If you don't sit down I shall not come and see you again.' Once when I had made some little blunder Mr. Glastone's reassurance was:

Mistakes are common all through life.

Man Miss takes and she becomes his wife.

"'Dizzy' was not quite so familiar, but one Sunday he sent his servant to my home to ask me to go to the House of Commons and get a favourite walking-stick he had left in the cloak-room. Next day he came up to me and said: 'I am so much obliged to you. I never go out on Sunday without that stick, and if you had not been so kind as to get it for we I should have stayed indoors all day.'

"Now I won't say any more; come and see my chickens."

There may seem no immediate connection between Poetry and Rats and yet, in past ages, says the "Daily Chronicle," news of the rat invasion of Cardiff would have afforded a golden opportunity for impecunious poets. For there used to be a widespread belief that the safest and surest method of destroying rats was to anathematise them in rhyme. And the fresher the rhymes the better. Reginald Scott in his "Discoverie of Witchcrafts" says that in Ireland they believed any beast could be rhymed to death, but that in England the notion was generally restricted to the rat. It is in reference to this belief that Rosalind, in "As You Like It," declares, "I never was so berhymed since Pythagoras' time that I was an Irish rat."

SPORTING NEWS

DERBY DESCRIBED.

CRAGANOUR'S DISQUALIFIC TION.

STEWARDS' ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Betting was 20 to 1 against Great Sport.

The Horses were placed in the following order:—

Aboyeur.
Louvois.
Great Sport.
Nimbus.
Day Comet.
Shogun.
Sun Yat.
Bachelors Wedding.
Aldegond.
Prue.
Agadir.
Jameson.
Sandburr.
Aumer (fell).
Craganour (disqualified).

The horses got off to a good start. Aboyeur led from Aldegond, Craganour, Nimbus and Louvois. At six furlongs Aboyeur was still in front with Craganour second. Rounding Tottenham Corner Aboyeur was in front, with Shogun and Craganour next. Close home Craganour challenged and won an exciting race.

Time: two minutes 37 3-5 seconds.

Mr. A. P. Cunliffe, owner of Aboyeur, declined to lodge an objection. The official stewards objected to the winner on the ground that he jostled the second horse. After hearing the evidence of several jockeys riding in the race and of the judge, the stewards found that Craganour had not a kept straight course and had interfered with Shogun, Day Comet and Aboyeur and had bumped and bored the second horse.

DISPLEASURE IN HIGH QUARTERS.

FRESH INVESTIGATION LIKELY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 5.

Displeasure is expressed in high quarters at the incidents in the race and it is possible that a fresh investigation will be held by the Stewards to-day. While the disqualification of Craganour was taken in bad part by the race-goers present, writers agree in describing the decision of the Stewards as absolutely just.

WHY CRAGANOUR WAS DISQUALIFIED.

LONDON, June 4.

The Stewards state they did not disqualify Craganour because of bumping. That took place in the last half furlong, but because they were satisfied that Reiff had unduly interfered with other horses during the greater part of the race. They also wish it to be known that the "All Right" was not officially called, but was done by an irresponsible person at the weighing room door.

HOME CRICKET.

SURREY WIN, KENT DRAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Surrey beat Hampshire at the Oval by an innings and forty runs.

Kent drew with Yorkshire at Bradford, but gained a first innings victory.

Northants beat Warwickshire at Birmingham by five wickets.

THE POLO CUP.

AMERICAN TEAM RECONSTITUTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, June 5

In consequence of the brilliant play of the Englishmen the American Polo Cup team has been reconstituted as follows:—Stoddard, Milburn, Foxhall Keene and Malcolm Stevenson (back).

These four are less brilliant individually than the former defenders, but the team works better.

The new team has defeated Meadowbrook Freebooters by 14 goals to 5.

At their next meeting the Holborn Borough Council will consider a recommendation to spend £100 in connection with street decorations on the occasion of the French President officially passing through the Borough next month.

SIMLA RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 4.

Seven large card of seven events attracted very full attendance. The society was again very largely represented; the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge were present. The racing was exceptionally interesting and the handicapping was responsible for several very close finishes.

NOVICE HANDICAP—Four and a half furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's MINER, (10st 7lbs), Capt. Furnell 1
Major Barnard's MONTY, (9st), Captain Holmes 2

BETTING:—Five to two on Miner; two against Monty.

RACE:—Miner led the whole way and won by three-quarters of a length.

Time—1min. 3secs.

Totalisator paid four on each ticket of rupees three.

BARING PLATE—Four and half furlongs.

Major W. Bailey's JOYESELL, (9st 10lbs.), Trahan 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's RUST, (10st 7lbs), Capt. Furnell 2
Lalla Rughobar Pershad's MESALLIANCE, (11st), McCnelage 3

ALSO RAN:—Dalmeny (7st 10lbs).

BETTING:—Five to four on Rust; two Messalliance; fours the others.

RACE:—Joybell at once went to the front with Rust in close attendance, but the latter could not improve on this and Joybell won by half a length. Four lengths between second and third.

Time—1min.

Totalisator paid rupees nine.

VINE HARDING CUP—Fourteen hundred yards.

Capt. J. Lees VETO, (7st 6lbs),
Crowden 1
Capt. Furnells HYDER BEG (9st) 10lbs), Owner 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MEAZER (10st 4lbs), Capt. Holmes 3
Sirdad Jewan Singh's Badsha (9st) Allatia 4

ALSO RAN:—Farehoud (9st), and Asker (9st 11b).

BETTING:—Evens Meazer, five to two against Hyder Beg four to 1 Veto 3 to 1 the others.

Hyder Beg and Asker made the running, then half the way Asker was displaced by Veto who came to the front at the home turn and won by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

Time—1min. 31 4/5secs.

Totalizator paid Rs. 12 to the winner.

MONTEITH CUP—Seven furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's BIRTHDAY (11st), Capt. Furnell 1
Capt. J. Lee's SON OF A GUN, (8st 12lbs). Capt. Holmes 2
Mr. Mostyn Owen's PRIMROSE, (9st 12lbs), Owner 3

BETTING:—Five to four on Birthday, evens Son of a Gun, 2 to 1 against Primrose.

Primrose lead for a hundred yards, then fell back and Birthday led from Son of a Gun for rest of the way and won by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

Time—1min. 38 4/5secs.

Totalizator paid Rs. 6 to the winner.

SIR CREAGH CUP.—Four and half furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's VIGOROUS L. (9st) Capt. Furnell 1
Capt. Lee's WINKY. (9st 10lbs), Longstaff 2
H. H. the Kour Sahib's CONQUER, Mr. Mostyn Owen 3

ALSO RAN:—Ringette (7st 3lbs).

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Vigorous L, evens Conquer, 3 to 1 Ringette, 5 to 1 Winky.

Vigorous L. at once took the lead which she kept all through and staying out strongly challenged by Winky and won by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

Time—1min. 1 3/5secs.

Totalizator paid Rs. 4 to the winner.

FOUR DEHRA PLATE—Five furlongs.

Thakore Sripal Singh's THE POINT, (10st 12lbs), Trahan 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's ROSE DOR (7st), Aladia 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's HOP-SCOTCH, (10st 12lbs), Captain Furnell 3

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Hopscotch, evens The Point, 3 to 1 against Rose Dor.

Rose Dor was off at a great pace and held the lead till turning for home, The Point caught up and after a tight race home. The Point won by a neck, three-quarter of a length between second and third.

Time—1min. 6 3/5secs.

Totalizator paid Rs. 7 to the winner.

BERESFORD PLATE—Six and half furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's HYRIM, (12st 10lbs), Capt. Furnell 1
Capt. J. Lee's VETO, (9st 10lbs), Capt. Holmes 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's ASFUNDIER (12st 4lbs), Mr. Mostyn Owen 3

BETTING:—Evens Hyrim, 6 to 4 against the others.

Asfundier led from Hyrim for three furlongs. Then was passed by Hyrim and Veto and these two made a fine race home. Hyrim winning by a neck, four lengths between the second and third.

Time—1min. 35secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 7 to the winner.

CRICKET.

R. I. M. VS. R. G. A.

The R. I. M. scored a decisive win over the R.G.A. on the latter's ground at Colaba yesterday in a single innings match by 74 runs. The home team were cheaply dismissed for 80, of which Lieut. Underhill made nearly half, Jerram and Lieut. Ellis being the only others to get into double figures. At the beginning of the innings, Collins was very useful in bowling, later also Bonny, but the most successful was Greenlees at the close, he taking four wickets at the cost of fourteen runs only.

The R. I. M. were responsible for some free cricket, especially Osborne Smith. He hit out well and found the boundary on several occasions, carrying his bat out for 52. Briard started well, and Collins and Nicoll put up useful scores, whereas Metcalfe saved a bad ending. Hatcher, going on late, was the most successful bowler, taking four wickets for six runs apiece, Warnett and Bolsover sharing the rest between them.

Scores:—

R. I. M.

Briard, b Bolsover	17
Wale, c Platt, b Warnett	1
Nicoll, c Platt, b Warnett	25
Collins, c Curtis, b Warnett	23
O. Smith, not out	52
Sharvell, c Mullasker, b Bolsover	1
McDonald, l.-b.-w b Bolsover	0
Metcalfe, c Warnett, b Thatcher	28
Wood, c Ellis, b Thatcher	0
Bonny, b Thatcher	0
Greenless, c Warnett, b Thatcher	5
Extras	2
Total	154

Bowling.

	Wkts.		Runs.
Warnett	3	for	54
Thompson	0	,,	20
Bolsover	3	,,	39
Thatcher	4	,,	24
Jerram	0	,,	15

R. G. A.

Lt. Curtis, b Collins	0
Br. Jerram, c McDonald, b Collins	14
Lt. Underhill, l.-b.-w b Collins	36
Sgt. Thompson, c and b Bonny	4
Lt. Heaton Ellis, b Greenlees	11
Br. Platt, b Bonny	4
Sgt. Warnett, c Wood, b Bonny	1
Cpl. McGregor, b Greenlees	8
Gr. Mullasker, not out	3
Gr. Thatcher, c McDonald, b Greenless.	0
Br. Bolsover, b Greenlees	0
Extras	5
Total	86

Bowling.

	Wkts.		Runs.
Collins	3	for	26
A. Smith	0	,,	20
Bonny	3	,,	15
Greenlees	4	,,	14

EMPIRE CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES FOR 1913.

June 14th Saturday Islam Gymkhana.
,, 15th Sunday S Gaud Saraswat C.C.
,, 21st Saturday Army & Navy Stores C.C.
,, 22nd Sunday S Jolly C.C.
,, 28 Saturday Y. M. C. A. C.C.
,, 29 Sunday S New Hindu C.C.
July 5th Saturday Kshatriya C.C.
,, 6th Sunday S. Bombay Young Cricketers.
,, 12th Saturday Customs C. C. (B.)
,, 13th Sunday R.I.L.I. C.C.
,, 19th Saturday, Fort Vijay C.C.
,, 20th Sunday S Friends Union C.C.
,, 26th Saturday Customs C.C. (Return)
,, 27th Sunday S P.J. New Shivaji C.C.
Aug. 2nd Saturday The Union C.C.
,, 3rd Sunday The Telagu Young Cricketers.
,, 10th Sunday The Maratha C.C.
,, 17th Sunday Lusitanian Sporting CC
,, 24th Sunday Deccan Gymkhana.
,, 30th Saturday G. I. P. Ry. C.C. (B)
,, 31st Sunday P. J. Hindu Gymkhana
Sept. 6th Saturday Pathare Prabhu C.C.
,, 7th Sunday The Bombay Jewish A. C. Club.
,, 21st Sunday S Young Hindoo C.C.
,, 27th Saturday Mahomedan C.C.
,, 28th Sunday S Gujrati Union C.C.

B. B. & C. I. Cricket Club.

Fixtures, 1913.

"A" TEAM.

June 14th Saturday Scratch Match.
,, 19th Thursday R.G.A.C.C.
,, 21st Saturday Y.M.C.A.C.C.
,, 28th ,, Elphinstone College Gym.
July 5th ,, Bombay Gymkhana.
,, 12th ,, Hindu Gymkhana.
,, 19th ,, (A. Team.) G. I. P. Ry. C. C.
,, 26th ,, Parsi Baronet C.C.
Aug. 2nd ,, Baronet C. C.
,, 9th ,, Hindu Gymkhana.
,, 15th Friday } Poona Gymkhana.
,, 16th Saturday }
,, 23rd ,, New Shiwaji C. C.
,, 30th ,, Elphinstone C.C.
Sept. 6th ,, Municipal C.C.

QUADRANGULAR MATCHES.

September Monday 8th, Tuesday, 9th, and Wednesday 10th, Parsees vs. Mahomedans.
Thursday 11th Friday 12th, and Saturday 13th. European vs. Hindus.
Monday 15th, Tuesday 16th and Wednesday 17th Final.
Sept. 20th Saturday Ahmedabad Gym.
,, 21st ,, Ajmer Railway Team.

"B" TEAM.

June 14th Saturday Turner Morrison C.C.
,, 21st ,, Times of India C.C.
,, 28th ,, G.I.P. Ry. Stores C.C.
July 5th ,, Union Hall C.C.
,, 12th ,, G.I.P. Ry. Stores C.C.
,, 19th ,, Hindu Gymkhana (B. Team.)
,, 26th ,, Paper Currency Office C. C.
Aug. 2nd ,, E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s C.C.
,, 9th ,, Standard Oil Co.'s C.C.
,, 16th ,, Alfred C.C.
,, 23 ,, Bank of Bombay C.C.
,, 30th ,, Cox & Co.'s C.C.
Sept. 6th ,, Times of India C.C.

While C. A. Smith, aged 18, was in search of a ball on the banks of the Meandering Wharfe at Bolton Abbey, near Leeds, the soil subsided and he fell into the water and was drowned.

Publicly subscribed for in Hampshire on the suggestion of the Archdeacon of Winchester, a memorial tablet has been placed in the nave of East Wellow Church to Miss Florence Nightingale.

FOOTBALL.

R. A. T. A. 2. BOMBAY GYM. 0.

The Bombay Gymkhana and R.A.T.A. met again yesterday, the Oval being used, and the latter again won by two goals to nil. Some quite good football was seen, and, with only a goal scored against them in each half, the Gymkhana put up a very good fight. The R.A.T.A. combined well, and it was here that they shewed their superiority as the various divisions understood one another better than did the civilian team.

It is, however, noticeable that the Gymkhana are shewing improved form at every outing, and are likely to find fresh blood good enough to enable them to turn out a strong eleven by the time the Harwood League starts. Each division has good material and more play together will make a deal of difference. The chief weakness is to be found in the starving of the wings and the slowness of the halves in getting rid of the ball. Through delay, these were rather frequently dispossessed before they could set their forwards going, and this should never be. Adams at inside left played well with Moir, but they were not fed enough, and a good centre who can use either foot, is needed. At half, Waddams is a very useful addition to the old players and Juder is sure to improve with Barrett at centre, but all should get rid of the ball quicker. Begbie played a very useful game at left back, and he and Simmons should make a strong pair. They have no cause for anxiety in goal, as Heamskerk is both cool and sure, and will probably be found to be one of the best custodians in the League.

SIMLA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The games played this evening in the Men's Doubles were more interesting and more keenly contested. In the match between Vaderspar and Green against Glancey and Correll, the former couple won 3—6, 6—1 and 5—4. The winners were completely outclassed in the first set and seemed to have been playing a very nervous game.

The match between Matthews and Dalip against Jaspir and Dalip Singh also produced some good tennis, the former pair winning 6—0, 8—6. Dalip Singh seemed to be off colour and was slow in coming up to the net. Matthews however played a good game and indulged in many fancy shots.

Gray and Coates (the holders of the cup) in the Men's Doubles were up against Hodges and Evans. After a good fight, the latter lost 5—7, 4—6. but Evans played a remarkably fine game. It looks as if Coates and Gray will carry away the cup again.

The last match of the Men's Doubles was between Southey and Turner and Minck and Parker. The former combination won 8—6, 8—6, but it was any body's match.

In the Mixed Doubles, Capt. and Mrs. J. Turner beat Nolda and Mrs. Burt 6—0, 6—3.

Vanderspar and Mrs. Henderson beat Major and Mrs. Harrison 6—3, 6—2.

OLD-TIME REMEDIES.

PUPPIES AS MEDICINE.

In the first of four Gresham lectures on "Drugs Old and New," delivered on May 13, at the City of London School, Dr. F. M. Sandwith described how animal products were accepted as medicines, some even remaining in the first English Pharmacopoeia, published in London in 1618. Tiger's flesh and newborn puppies, were among the old remedies.

One book recommended a live spider to be rolled in butter and formed into a pill and then swallowed as an anidote to jaundice. Vipers were held in high esteem, and a broth made from them was said to strengthen the eyesight. In the 17th and 18th centuries powdered mummies were described, and so great was the demand that fraud led to more mummies being supplied than ever came out of Egypt.

In some of the old herbal works a striking fact was the constant recommendation of various remedies for bruises which gave one some idea of the manners of the day. John Gerrard, who was chief gardener of Lord Burleigh's garden in the Strand, and had a garden of his own in Holborn (then called "suburb" of London), published a book in 1597 as his own, although it was in fact a translation of a Belgian herbal. Gerrard recommended "Solomon's seal" for the taking away in one night of the blackness of bruises caused by falls "or women's wilfulness in tumbling upon their hasty husband's fists, or such like!" (Laughter.)

A MEASLES "CURE."

At an inquest held by Dr. R. L. Guthrie at Shoreditch, yesterday, concerning the death of a child, the mother said her boy had measles and she gave him saffron and brandy. Pneumonia set in and he died.

Dr. Guthrie: Saffron and brandy is not of the slightest use. How the saffron got its fame as a cure for measles I don't know. It is in general use all over the country. It has a fine colour, but that is all. It is perfectly harmless and perfectly useless. The only harm in this case is that the mother trusted to it.

The Foreman: Nine mothers out of ten administer the same thing.

Dr. Guthrie: Wives recommend it one to another, but it is not recommended by the medical profession.

BOMBAY CORPORATION LOAN.

70 LAKHS.

The following notification appears as a Gazette ordinary:—

Subject to confirmation by the Government of India and with the sanction of the Government of Bombay, the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay propose to raise the following loans in the open market:—

(1) A loan of Rs. 70 lakhs for the reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and auxiliary works for the improvement of the water-supply of the city.

This loan is divisible into two portions as follows:—

Portion I.

Rs.

Estimated cost of pipes and works incidental thereto (for which a currency of 40 years is asked for).....49,40,000

Portion II.

Estimated cost of works other than pipes, etc. (for which a currency of 60 years is asked for) 20,60,000

70,00,000

vide detailed Statement A-I annexed.

(2) A loan of Rs. 20 lakhs for the purpose of acquiring lands for the enforcement of set-backs for street improvements as per attached Statement A-II.

(3) A loan of Rs. 43 lakhs for drainage, roads, water and other miscellaneous works as per attached Statement A-III.

The following particulars are subjoined in pursuance of Rule 6 of the Revised Rules published by the Government of India for the raising of loans by Local Authorities:—

Particulars re the 70 Lakhs Loan for Tansa Reduplication and other auxiliary works.

1. The loan is required for the work or reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and auxiliary works, the total probable cost of which is estimated at Rs. 70,00,000—Rs. 49,40,000 for pipes and work incidental thereto and Rs. 20,60,000 for works other than pipes, etc.

2. The amount which it is proposed to borrow is Rs. 70,00,000.

3. It is proposed to borrow the said sum on the security of the General Revenue of the Bombay Municipality aggregating over 1 1/5th crores or the average of the three years ending 31st March 1912, of which the Water Revenue aggregates over 20¼ lakhs or the average of the same period as per Statement B annexed.

4. The laws under which funds duties, taxes, rates, cess, etc., are levied, received or held, are Act IV of 1857 and Bombay Acts VI of 1863, V of 1878 and III of 1888.

5. It is proposed to raise the loan in two instalments of Rs. 35 lakhs each, of which it is the intention of the Municipality to raise the first instalment between June and December 1913 and the second instalment during the corresponding period of 1914.

6. The portion of the loan of Rs. 70 lakhs amounting to Rs. 49,40,000 for pipes (and work incidental thereto is required for a period of not less than 40 years, while the balance of the loan amounting to Rs. 20,60,000 for works other than pipes is required for a period of not less than 60 years. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December each year at 4 per cent. per annum (Rs. 1,40,000 and Rs.1,40,000) and a sum of Rs. 78,148 will be set aside from 1st June 1915 as a Sinking Fund which with interest accumulating at 3 per cent. per annum will pay off the Rs. 49,40,000 in 40 years ending 1954 and Rs. 20,60,000 in 60 years ending in 1974.

7. The yearly proceeds of each separate source of income are shown in Statement B hereto annexed.

8. All expenditure incurred by the Municipality in each of the three years 1909-1910, 1910-1911 and 1911-1912, is shown in Statement C hereto attached.

9. All the existing prior charges upon the funds of the Municipality are shown in Statement D hereto annexed.

Particulars re the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements.

1. The loan is required for the purpose of acquiring lands for the enforcement of set-backs for street improvements of which the aggregate estimated cost is not less than Rs. 20 lakhs.

2. The amount which it is proposed to borrow is Rs. 20,00,000.

3. It is proposed to borrow the said sum on the security of the General Revenue of the Bombay Municipality aggregating over 1 1/5th crores on the average of the three years ending 31st March 1912 as per Statement B attached.

4. The laws under which funds, duties, taxes, rates, cess etc., are levied, received or held are Act IV of 1857, and Bombay Acts VI of 1863, V of 1878 and III of 1888.

5. It is proposed to raise the loan in three instalments of Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs, of which it is the intention of the Municipality to raise the first instalment of Rs. 10 lakhs between June and December 1913 and the second and third instalments of Rs. 5 lakhs each during the same period in 1914 and 1915 respectively.

6. The loan is required for a period of not less than 40 years. Interest will be paid half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in each year at 4 per cent. per annum (Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 40,000) and a sum of Rs. 26,524 will be annually set aside from 1st May 1916 as a Sinking Fund, which with interest accumulating at 3 per cent. per annum will pay off the whole loan in 40 years ending in 1955.

7. Yearly proceeds of each separate source of income are shown in Statement B hereto annexed.

8. All expenditure incurred by the Municipality in each of the three years 1909-1910, 1910-1911, 1911-1912 is shown in Statement C hereto annexed.

All existing prior charges upon the funds of the Municipality are shown in Statement D hereto annexed.

Particulars re the 43 Lakhs Loan for Miscellaneous works.

1. The loan is required for the construction of drainage, roads, water and other miscellaneus works, the total probable cost of which is estimated at Rs. 43,00,000.

2. The amount which it is proposed to borrow is Rs. 43 lakhs.

3. It is proposed to borrow the said sum on the security of the General Revenue of the Bombay Municipality, aggregating over 1 1/5th crores on the average of the three years ending 31st March 1912, as per Statement B hereto attached.

4. The laws under which funds, duties, taxes, rates, cess, etc., are levied, received or held, are Act IV of 1857 and Bombay Acts VI of 1863, V of 1878 and III of 1888.

5. It is proposed to raise the loan in two instalments of Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 18 lakhs, of which it is the intention of the Municipality to raise the first instalment of Rs. 25 lakhs between June and December 1913 and the second instalment of Rs. 18 lakhs during the same period in 1914.

6. The loan is required for a period of not less than 30 years. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in each year at 4 per cent. per annum (Rs. 86,000 and Rs. 86,000) and a sum of Rs. 90,382 will be annually set aside from 1st May 1915 as a Sinking Fund which with interest accumulating at 3 per cent. per annum will pay off the whole loan in 30 years ending in 1944.

7. The yearly proceeds of each separate source of income are shown in Statement B hereto annexed.

8. All expenditure incurred by the Municipality in each of the three yearly 1909-1910, 1910-1911 and 1911-1912 is shown in Statement C hereto annexed.

9. All the existing prior charges upon the funds of the Municipality are shown in Statement D hereto annexed.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

POSITION OF CANDIDATES.

The bye-election in the Fort Ward for the Bombay Municipal Corporation to fill up the casual vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistry was held whole day yesterday in a specially erected mandap opposite the Municipal offices. There were two candidates in the running. They were Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, who had served on the Corporation for over nine years and who was thrown out by a narrow margin at the last general election of the justices and his cousin, Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejibhoy, a descendant of the late Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy, C.S.I.

The population in the ward is 1,13,296 amongst whom 1,532 are voters, out of which only 763, that is three less than half the number, turned up to vote during the day. One of them came just a second late and he was not allowed to vote. Of the total number of voters, 346 are Europeans, 20 Eurasians and Portuguese, 47 Jews, Armenians, Japanese and Chinese, 274 Hindus, 726 Parsis, 119 Mahomedans and 210 graduates.

Voting commenced at 9-40 o'clock in the morning under the supervision of the polling officer Mr. Byramji Dorabji Banaji, Municipal Assessor and Collector, and was very brisk for about an hour and a half. This time there was a rush of motor cars engaged by both candidates but the supporters of Mr. Jeejibhoy seemed to come in larger numbers. The situation, however, quickly changed and Mr. Petit had a very large number of votes recorded in his favour, specially during the last hour in the evening when almost all who came to the polling booth voted for him.

When the polling closed at 6-40 p.m., the situation was surmised to be:

Mr. J. B. Petit ..... 440 votes.
Mr. B. R. B. Jeejibhoy. 323 votes.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The Bombay Central Telegraph Office notifies that owing to interruptions, messages classed ordinary for Sind, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and the Punjab are liable to delay.

Among Chester's sights are the political corbels in its cathedral. These were introduced in the course of restoration work some years back. One corbel shows Mr. Gladestone, pen in mouth, uprooting an ancient church Disraeli, in another, armed with a sword, is defending the Crown against the attack of Dr. Kenealy. And there are others. This is a reversion to a mediaeval practic, but, admirably as the thing is done, such an intrusion of politics into a cathedral is not to be commended.—"Daily Chronicle."

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Old Cliftonian Dinner at Simla on the 27th instant will be presided over by Sir Stephen Finney, Member of the Railway Board, who will then practically take his farewell of India after nearly 39 years' service.

The Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce have nominated Messrs. W. G. Bevis and S. M. Johnson, both ex-Presidents of the Chamber, as their delegates for the 9th International Cotton Congress to be held at Scheveningen.

Mr. A. Lines, Executive Engineer, is appointed to hold charge, of the office of Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway during the absence of Rai Banadur Kala Ram I. S. O., Dng. Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. Woodside, Government Inspector of Railways, Lahore has been appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer with the Railway Board, *vice* Mr. Dyson. Mr. Johns, lately engaged on the Karachi extension surveys, will succeed Mr. Woodside.

There was a large Masonic gathering on Monday evening on the occasion of the installation of Captain Claude Norman as Worshipful Master of Lodge Kitchener. A banquet was afterwards held to which a number of guests were invited.

The Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce at the invitation of the Honorary Secretary, Imperial Motor Transport Conference to be held in London, in July, have requested Sir Alexander McRobert to represent the Chamber as its delegate to the said Conference.

A gang of border robbers fired into Jandola post on the morning of the 29th May. A detachment of the 27th Punjabis with parties of Bitanni levies and villagers turned out and in the running fight that followed two notorious bad characters were killed. One levy sowar was wounded.

The Secretary of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce has informed the Government that Sir Alexander McRobert and Mr. T. Smith, both ex-Presidents of the Chamber and present in England, have consented to give evidence on behalf of the Chamber before the Indian Finance Commission.

We understand that the Government of India have sanctioned for execution the Toludur Irrigation Project in the South Arcot District, which is to take off water from the Veillar River and lead into a reservoir, which is expected to irrigate 17,000 acres. The cost of the project is estimated at about Rs. 21 lakhs.

The Agricultral Society's show in the Ootacamund Botanical Gardens last week was not the success it was expected to be as both in bowers and vegetables the exhibits were poor in comparison with those of former years. There was a record, however, in the gate money taken. The show was opened by H. E. the Governor.

The Government of Madras are doing all they can to push forward the pace of the tank restoration works in the Presidency, and they are in hopes of being able to spend a large amount this year, and as an experimental measure they have appointed a Special Tahsildar in the Anantapur District to collect labour for works in the District.

There is to take place in September in Simla an Engineering Departmental Conference, and the following gentlemen from Madras have been selected to attend it:—Messrs. W. H. Hutton, Sanitary Engineer; A. V. Ramalinga Iyer, Superintending Engineer; R. N. Arogyasawmy Moodelliar; and C. T. Mullings, Executive Engineers.

It is understood that the plans for the new Town-hall at Simla have been referred back to Mr. Begg, the architect, the idea being that the building should conform as far as possible to the library and municipal office so far as its outward architectural style is concerned A wide Norman arch is one of the features of the municipal office.

The Committee of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce have expressed their agreement with the views of the Madras Chamber on the question that the general revenues of India should contribute to the Naval strength of the Empire, such assistance being supplementary to and not in relief of the British naval expenditure. The Committee did not at present propose to attempt to lay down any definite conditions regarding the disposal of Indian contributions towards the British Navy.

The scheme for the reorganisation of the Upper Subordinate establishment of the Madras P. W. D. has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and steps will be taken to bring into force at once. The effect of the scheme is to take into the permanent Upper Subordinate establishment a number amounting to about 42 per cent. of the present temporary staff, and to improve the general prospects of the Upper Subordinate establishment by a redistribution and regrading of officers within various classes.

The Madras Government have furnished the Government of India with the names of all the gentlemen who have offered themselves as witnesses before the Indian Finance Commission. Only about half a dozen gentlemen have offered, and among them are the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma, the author of a book entitled "Indian Monetary Problems," and Mr. M. R. Sundara Iyer, Joint Secretary to the Economic Association, Madras.

CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM.

RESEMBLANCES AND DIFFERENCES.

DR. WINTERNITZ'S BOOK.

(Specially Translated for the Chronicle.")

In the volume just out devoted to "Buddhistic Literature" and forming a part of his standard work on the "History of Indian Literature" in German, Dr. Winternitz gives in a few compendious pages a summary of his researches in the question of mutual influence of Buddhism and Christianity. Perhaps no scholar can speak with greater authority on the subject. To English and Indian scholars Professor Winternitz is known as the compiler of the Index to the forty-nine "Sacred Books of the East." I reproduce below the pages in English omitting the learned notes.—G. K. N.

So far as Buddhism has been a world-religion a great part of the Buddhist literature belongs to the world-literature. We have seen in several places that Buddhistic fables, anecdotes, stories and legends have not only immigrated along with Buddhism into East Asia but have their manifold parallels in European literatures,—a circumstance, however, which does not establish that Buddhistic stories have wandered into Europe but that frequently the reverse has been the case. We have also seen that the legend of the Buddha himself has many features in common with the Christian religion and that individual speeches and similies in the *suttas* or dialogues in the Buddhist "Tipitaka" and in the Mahayana *sutras* reminds us more or less strikingly of passages in the Christian Gospel.

ARE SIMILARITIES ACCIDENTAL?

The question, however, to what extent such resemblances between the Buddhist and Christian literatures actually exist and what importance is to be attached to them is of such a moment that we must once again examine it as a whole. Is it a question here of a few more or less accidental similarities and harmonies which are to be explained by the fact that the legends, similarities, and expressions in question have sprung from the same situation and religious spirit; or is it a matter of actual dependence of one literature upon the other? Does the Christian Gospel stand under the influence of the Buddhist holy writ derived from the pre-Christian times? Or have the later Buddhist texts like the Latitavistara and Saddharmapundarika been influenced by the Christian Gospel? These problems have repeatedly been the subject of research and have found various answers.

SEYDEL'S HYPOTHESIS.

It was especially Rudolf Seydel who believed that he had proved numerous instances of harmony between the life of Jesus, according to the Gospel, and the legend of the Buddha, so that he set up the hypothesis that the evangelists employed, along with a *primitive* Matthew and a *primitive* Mark, also an ancient Christian poetic Gospel which was influenced by Buddhism, and that from the latter were borrowed all those legends, similitudes, and expressions which have answering parallels in the Buddhist texts. He considered this hypothesis to be necessary, because the similarities according to his view appear not solitary but in abundance and to constitute regular groups, in fact, a connected whole. A single stick, he believed, can be easily broken but with much more difficulty a bundle of them or rather a bundle of bundles. Quite true. If, however, the stick is no stick but a phantom of a stick, it is no use, nor is a bundle of them nor a bundle of bundles either. As a matter of fact it is not difficult to show, and has been shown repeatedly, that the majority of similarities adduced by Seydel cannot bear a more precise test.

"LOANS" FROM BUDDHISM.

More cautious than that of Seydel is the attitude of the Dutch scholar G. A. van den Bergh van Eysinga towards the problem of Indian influence on the Christian scriptures. From the start he set aside all which can be easily explained on the ground of similarity of circumstances under which the texts arose, on the ground of the similarity of religious development, and lastly on the ground of general human nature. Still according to him there are real similarities which can be accounted for only as loans, but we have not to assume a literary dependence but that only by verbal communication in the times of the Roman Caesars Indian material, motives, and ideas reached the West and that a few of these features were borrowed in the structure of the legends of the *earliest Christianity*. Of the fifty-one parallels which Seydel believed were discovered, Bergh van Eysinga holds only nine to be worth discussing and six only out of these to be more or less to the point.

AMERICAN SCHOLAR'S RESEARCHES.

What Seydel undertook to give with the help of insufficient material—in his time Buddhist literature was very incompletely known—namely, harmonies between the Buddhist and Christian scriptures, has been once again attempted on the basis of much more exact knowledge of Pali and Sanskrit texts by the American scholar, Albert J. Edmunds. It is not his object, as he expressly states, to demonstrate the dependence of the Christian scriptures upon the Buddhist but only to place the two religions in juxta-position so that their comparison may enable us to understand them better. Nevertheless, he is inclined to the view that Christianity is the more eclectic religion of the two borrowed from Buddhism, and that it was especially Luke who knew the Buddhist epic. But the comprehensive contexts of the passages brought forward by Edmunds, and which are comparable only half-ways in both the literary circles, most clearly prove that there is no instance in which a loan on the part of the four evangelists *must* be assumed; that in most cases there is only similarity of thought which does not presume a literary connection; that in the best of examples we can admit only a *possibility* of a mutual influence, and that this possibility is heightened to probability in altogether very few cases. And frequently enough the passages placed in parallels by Edmunds demonstrate how much greater are the divergencies than the similarities.

PARALLEL TEXTS.

Let us read for instance the parallel texts in Edmunds regarding the miraculous conception and birth of Christ and of the Buddha and the dissimilarities immediately arrest our attention. No doubt in both cases we have miracles. But there they are, as we learn from the history of religions as well as mythology and folklore, at the birth of great men everywhere. To the Virgin birth the Greek mythology offers a much closer parallel than the Buddhist legend. But the Buddha was not conceived and given birth to by a maid but by a wedded queen. Besides the texts touching the temptation of the Buddha by Mara, and Christ by Satan, show more divergencies than similarities and the temptation of Zoroaster by Ahriman indicates that here we have not to do with simple textual loans but at the most with the historico-religious connections of much earlier times. Likewise in the legend of the transfiguration of Jesus as compared with the report of the phospherescent body of the Buddha in the Mahaparinibbanasutta, I can only see a striking and highly interesting historico-religious parallel but no borrowing from the Buddhist literature.

LEGENDS.

Much greater is the similarity between the legends of Asita and of Simeon in Luke. In spite of several divergencies, which even here are undeniable, I consider it to a certain extent probable that the Buddhist legend was known to the author of the Christian narrative. Possible also is a connection between the legend of the Buddha, who as a boy separated himself from his companions and was found in deep meditation, and the narrative of the twelve-year old Jesus who instead of returning with his parents to Nazareth stopped behind in the temple of Jerusalem and engaged in a conversation with the teachers. I hold likewise possible a connection between the benediction on the Lord's Mother by the woman in Luke (XI.27f) and in the Nidanakatha. And even if it is not surprising that a saint is served by an angel, still it is noteworthy that angels received the *fasting* Jesus and the *fasting* Buddha; hence here also a connection is possible.

MIRACLES.

To the miracles of Christ two parallels have been found in the Jataka book. As Jesus fed with five loaves and two fishes five thousand men, so in a Jataka five hundred men are feasted by means of a cake which multiplies itself. And just as Peter walks over the water and is about to sink underneath as soon as his faith wavers, so in another Jataka a believing layman walks across a river so long as he thinks of the Buddha with cheerful mind and begins to sink as soon as the cheering Buddha-thoughts are discarded at the sight of the waves. But both these accounts occur only in the "stories of the present" in the Jataka commentary and from their late time of origin it is not precluded that they originally belonged to Christianity. From post-Christian times is also derived the narrative of the poor maiden who bestows upon the monks her all, two copper pieces, which she had found in a heap of sweepings and is commended on that account by the Buddha according to whom her gift must be as highly prized as that of a wealthy person who gives away all his goods and treasures. She has not to wait long for the reward of her good deed. Soon after, she is found by a passing king who falls in love with her and carries her home his queen. It is not to be doubted that the Buddhist narrative in the form in which we know it in the Chinese translation of Ashvaghosa's Sutralankara stands, as regards time, far behind the Gospel story, so wonderfully beautiful in all its simplicity, of the two pennies of the widow. Here too it is not impossible that the Buddhists may have learnt it from Christian missionaries. It is also not impossible that an older and better shape of the Buddhist legend has been lost to us. The concord in respect of such a minor detail as the "two pennies" makes it in the highest degree probable that the Buddhist and Christian stories have not arisen independently of each other.

Less probable it is that the parable of the "lost sun" in the Saddharmapundarika is connected with that in Luke. Even Seydel says, "the simile of the lotus has in truth nothing to do with Christianity except that a son returns in poverty, and above all the motive of comparison in each of the parallels is wholly and entirely different." The similarity between the legend of Jesus and the Samaritan woman in John, and that of Ananda and the Pariah maiden in the Divyavadana is not very great. In both the cases, moreover, we have to deal with the Buddhist texts of post-Christian times.

RESURRECTION AND NIRVANA.

The death of Christ has also been compared with the entry of the Buddha into *nirvana*. Seydel has indicated that the events are accompanied by an earthquake; while Edmunds points out that Jesus as well as the Buddha die in the open air. And yet the differences in both the religious texts are nowhere so great. What a dissonance between the Mahaparinibbanasutta and the XXVIIth Chapter of Matthew! Here is the moving tragedy of a martyr and a victim of fanaticism, there the tranquil passing of a sage—a glorious euthanasia. In the gospel of Matthew there is an earthquake and graves open in horror of the misdeed; in the Mahaparinibbanasutta the earthquake is to announce its approbation of the beautiful occurrence of the complete *nirvana* of the lord. Less probable still in respect of the legends is the connection between the isolated expressions and similes employed by Jesus and the Buddha. It is mostly only a matter of such general similarity of such generality of thought that the same might as well occur, and in fact does occur, in the sacred books of all the religions; as, for instance, in the Majjhimanikaya 110 where there is a mention of the seed and the harvest of good works which is comparable to the similitude of the sower in Matthew (XII. 18 f); or in the *sutta* of the "true treasure" where similar thought is expressed as in Matthew VI. 19. "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon the earth, where moth and rust doth consume, &c."

RESULTS OF COMPARISON.

And when we put together the results of comparison of the four gospels with the Buddhistic texts we see that discordances are much greater than the harmonies. In the entire character itself of the legends which bear comparison there is a vast discord. While in Buddhism all the miracles are explained by Karma, by the act continuing to operate through rebirth, the Christian miracles are only a manifestation of God's grace and omnipotence. Very pertinently remarks Edv. Lehmann: "For the taste of the Indians the occurrences in the Christian narratives have always an insufficient motive, and to us Christians, the Indian narratives—even from pure æsthetical standpoint—strike as almost unsupportably well-motived." Accordingly it is out of the question that the Buddhist literature should have exercised *direct* influence on the Gospel. On the other hand it is certain that since the period of Alexander the Great and especially in the times of the Roman Cæsars there were both numerous commercial links and spiritual relationship between India and the West, so that a superficial acquaintance with the Buddhistic ideas and solitary Buddhist legends was quite possible, even probable, in the circles in which the Gospels originated. Positive proof of the knowledge of Buddhism in the West, however, we possess only from the second or third century after Christ. And this is also the period of the rise of apocryphal Gospels in which we are able to demonstrate quite a series of undoubted loans from Buddhistic literature.

Equally certain it is that one of the favourite books of entire Christianity in the Middle Ages, the romance of Barlaam and Josaphat, was composed by a pious Christian on the basis of the Buddhist legend with which he was acquainted, may be, through the Lalitavistara. For the framework of this romance, in other respects wholly and entirely breathing a Christian spirit, is Buddhistic and the main features of the Buddhistic legend in it are reproduced, for instance the three occasions on which the Bodhisattva went out and made his acquaintance with age, disease and death. A few of the interpolated parables are well known in Indian literature, for instance the "man in the well," and in the story itself there are references to India. In Eastern Iran or in Central Asia, where as we now learn from the discoveries at Khotan and Turfan by Stein, Grunwedel and Le Coq, for centuries Zoroastrians, Buddhists, Christians and Manichians lived in close contact with each other, a Christian monk might easily have learnt the Buddhistic legend and been inspired thereby to a poem for the propagation of the Christian doctrine. This poem was, as we conjecture, composed in the sixth or seventh century in the Pahlavi language and later translated into Arabic and Syriac. Georgian and Greek translations must have been based on the Syriac text. From the Greek text are derived the several recensions in Arabic, Hebrew, Ethiopian, Armanian, Slav and Ruminian. The numerous European translations and redactions—Lope de Vaga has treated the material dramatically—can be traced to a Latin text translated from the Greek. There have been workings over in German since 1220. In course of centuries the actors in this poem became so familiar to the Christian peoples that they were regarded as pious Christian folk who had actually lived and taught, so that finally the Catholic Church made saints of the two heroes of the narrative, Barlaam and Josephat. Josephat, however, is no other than the Bodhistattva.

VITALITY OF BUDDHISM.

And as in the Middle Ages so also down to our days the Indian Buddha legend has shown vitality and has inspired poet after poet to epic and even dramatic resentments. Thus the "Light of Asia" by the English poet Edwin Arnold could even in the nineteenth century arose such enthusiasm that it went through sixty editions in England and one hundred in America and thoroughly established the poet's fame.

We have already seen that a Buddhist legend survives in Richard Wagner's poetry. In the last days of his life the personality of the Buddha occupied him and it is not to be wondered at that after Wagner's death the rumour was afloat, no doubt without warrant, that the poet had worked upon a musical drama called "Buddha."

The neo-Buddhistic movement of our day has shown itself less fruitful in respect of literary creations. Apart from translations it has hardly gone much beyond anthologies, catechisms, and shallow propagandistic writings. But if we see in this neo—Buddhism spreading in Europe and America only one of the many paths of error in which the struggle for a new philosophy has conducted us, nevertheless we must admire the vitality of Buddhism and the Buddhist literary works which have inspired again and again the minds of thinkers and poets of all nations and still continue to so inspire. And I hope to have shown in this chapter that there is still a good deal hidden in Buddhist literature which is worthy of being transferred to the literature of Europe and to be made the common property of the world-literature.

WOMAN IN A SIEGE.

FAMILY LIFE IN A CELLAR.

Frau von Zambour, the wife of the Austrian Consul-General in Scutari, received me at her hotel in Vienna today, writes the Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Mail" under date the 16th May. Frau von Zumbour has just returned with her two children—a boy of six and a girl of thirteen—from Scutari, where they lived throughout the 191 days' siege.

"At first," she said, "we did not take the siege seriously at all. Supplies were plentiful, and the Turkish soldiers made raids and brought back cattle. At the beginning of March the siege became closer. We were then forced to take refuge in the cellars. The Austrian Consulate had a big callar, and my husband made it shell-proof by fixing sandbags under the ceiling and on the floor above it.

"I furnished it as well as I could with strips of carpet and draperies, but we had no fire at all and were forced often to sit in the dark, as we feared to burn the last of the petroleum, while the air was foul and dank. We fixed up a drainpipe to communicate with the open air, but the atmosphere was not much improved.

"Immense spiders, with backs as large as my hand, infested the cellar and made the children afraid to go to sleep, but we had to stay down there, as the bombardment continued day and night, without more than slight intermission, for more than six weeks. A sudden 'whiz' would be heard, and we knew that a shell was coming whistling through the air and that it might explode anywhere. The people who had emerged from their confinement to get a breath of fresh air would make a bolt for their cellars.

"Most of the Europeans had to dig pits, which were rendered bomb-proof by piling sandbags at the mouth. We felt fairly secure in our cellar until one day a shell exploded within two yards of where we were seated. The French Consulate was razed to the earth. For the last few weeks we had nothing to eat except bread, which was baked in the Consulate kitchen, under considerable difficulty. There was sufficient of that until the last."

ACCUSTOMED TO DANGER.

The general impression gained from the conversation was how quickly people seem to have accustomed themselves to live in constant danger. The big shells from the Servian guns seem to have done a certain amount of damage; but the effect on the nerves, Frau von Zumbour assured me, was terrible. She would never forget the terror of the last few weeks. The suspense of not knowing what was happening in Europe, too, was dreadful.

The Consul paid an Albanian £100 to take a message through the Montenegrin lines, but the man was never heard of again. They threw bottles containing letters into the River Bojana, hoping they would reach the sea, but the Montenegrins netted them.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

ICED ASPARAGUS SOUP.
FISH CREAM.
GRENADINES OF MUTTON.
COLD STUFFED FOWL.
WITH SALADE A L'INDIENNE.
FOWL LIVER SAVOURY.
MANGO TRIFLE.

Soupmeat, As. 2. Aparagus Tips, As. 13. Fish, As. 6. Mutton, As. 8. Fowl, As. 12. Sheep's tongue, An. 1. Mangoes, As. 6. Potato, As. 2. French Beans, As. 2. Eggs, As. 4-6. Mixed Vegetables, As. 4. Total—Rs. 3-13-6.

ICED ASPARAGUS SOUP.

A tin of asparagus tips will be required for this using the lower part of each piece to cook in with the stock after it has boiled for some hours. Strain, clear and add flavouring to taste; a few drops of onion juice is an improvement. At the last just before icing add the green part of the tips cut in short little pieces, and serve in small cups.

FISH CREAM.

With the bones and skin of the fish make a large cupful of good broth, and pound the flesh in a mortar with butter, onion juice, Tobasco sauce, celery salt, and a little grated lime peel. Make a panada of 2 tablespoonfuls of breadcrumb to one of flour cooked in one of butter over the fire and sufficient fish should cook till it comes clean away from the side of the pan. To this add the pounded fish and 2 beaten eggs and mix well. Butter some small moulds or one large one and ¾ fill them with the mixture, cover and steam for ½ of an hour. Turn out and serve with this sauce. Stir into the fish stock a teaspoonful of arrowroot, a seer of raw tomatoes chopped with flavouring to taste not forgetting some sugar; boil for 10 minutes strain and serve.

GRENADINES OF MUTTON.

Cut the meat into fillets about an inch thick and lard one side with strips of bacon; cut up a carrot, a turnip, an onion and some celery into large pieces lay the meat on top of these in a pan with a little stock, seal down the cover and braise in the oven on a grating for ¾ of an hour or more. Remove 5 minutes just to crisp the bacon, reduce and strain the stock, adding flavouring to minutes ju st to crisp the bacon, reduestrain the stock, adding flavouring to taste and the yolks of 2 eggs with a dash of lime peel and nutmeg. Dish with a border of mashed potato, and pile cooked French zeans in the centre.

COLD STUFFED FOWL.

Bone the fowl and make a large cupful of good stock by boiling them in a seer of water for 2 hours until reduced to the above quantity. Turn this into well flavoured glaze by adding gelatine to what is reserved for glazing the cold fowl. Make a forcemeat with a sheep's tongue, bacon, vegetables or any savoury scraps at hand, and stuff the boned fowl with it; cover with a little bacon and braise it in the oven with some of the stock and a blanched onion. Remove, allow to get cold, add the gravy strained to the glaze with which thickly coat the fowl and serve with

SALADE A L'INDIENNE.

This is a macedoine of well cooked vegetables masked in a curry sauce, which is made by adding to the ordinary white sauce curry powder and flavouring, cooking well and adding at the last some mayonnaise. Place the fowl across the centre of the dish, with the salad piled at one side and iced rice on the other.

FOWL LIVER SAVOURY.

Marinade the liver in lime juice, oil, pepper and celery salt for an hour. Spread on a thin slice of bacon some tomato sauce or potted meat and roll the liver in it and cook in the oven for a few minutes.

MANGO TRIFLE.

Place some sponge fingers or sliced sponge cakes in a dish with crushed macaroons and mango pulp in layers between; cover the whole with good, not too sweet, custard or whipped cream. Make the mango pulp by rubbing the raw fruit through a sieve and adding to it rum or liqueur and a little lime juice, set on ice till wanted. This is easy to prepare and pleasing to eat.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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Synopsis of Instalments I—IV.—John Howorth, whose daughter Sylvia is finishing her education in Switzerland, is left head of a factory by the death of the senior partner, his cousin Reuben Howorth. On his way to see his cousin's widow John encounters Reuben's eldest son, Max, who is home from Oxford, making love to a girl whom he fails to recognise. This is Annie Cartledge, with whom he has been meeting secretly for some time. Reuben's widow tells him that Max is leaving Oxford to take up his work at Sleath Mills. She also mentions that her son detests Macdonald, the manager at the factory. Max obtains a substantial cheque from his mother in order to settle his debts at Oxford. John Howorth discuses the situation with Macdonald. Luke Cartledge finds that his daughter is deceiving him. Sylvia returns home, and Mrs. Howorth and Max call to see her. They are surprised by her beauty. Macdonald is also a visitor at Windridge.

CHAPTER IV.—*(Continued.)*

Max found himself relegated to a place in the background, while the lively young voices rattled on about their school life, and all its mild adventures which had made history for them in the last few months. They were especially full of the Italian trip which had been a tremondous success.

"You should have seen Sylvia in the hotel at Venice, Mummy. People kept looking at her, and there was one man, the Count Casa di Torno, from Turin who kept worrying Mademoiselle to give him an intorduction. moiselle to give him an intorduction. Mademoiselle was positively furious. and on that account we left Venice two days sooner than we meant to."

"And what did Sylvia say?"

"Oh, Sylvia knew nothing about it, Mummy," said Eve with a lofty scorn. "She's like that, she simply sees nothing but what is proper and good. It was rather wearing having to live up to her, wasn't it. Una? You see she was perpetually being held up as a pattern to us all. We tried to hate her for it, everybody did, but she's so beastly good, you just can't."

"Eve! Eve!" said her mother warningly, "I'm sure Mademoiselle never allowed you to use such words!"

"She didn't," said Eve carmly, with her mouth full of delicious souffle which she had not tasted since she went away. "But we used it all the same. There are so many things at school one needs it for. Are you going over to Windridge really to-night after dinner?"

"Yes, the carriage is ordered for a quarter past eight, you don't mind, Max?"

"Oh no, I'm simply pining to see this gorgeous paragon," he said in a voice of mock eagerness. "When I saw her last she was a lanky person in a pigtail and with no conversation to speak of."

"Oh, but she's frightfully grown-up now, Max," said Eve quickly. "She seemed to grow into a woman all of a sudden, and there's no doubt she is sweetly pretty. The chief thing Una and I envy her for, is her complexion. Mademoiselle says you must take us to a good specialist about ours, Mum."

"Nonsense," said Mrs. Howorth severely. "Plenty of exercise and good wholesome food will soon remedy that. Well, chicks, excuse us, and get quickly to bed. Brindley will help you with unpacking that is necessary for tonight, the rest can be done to-morrow. Good night."

She kissed them all and went to get her cloak, while Max sat a few minutes to tease his sisters and enjoy his cigarette.

"Do let us have a whiff, Max," cried Eve excitedly. "We are simply mad on it. No, Mademoiselle never suspected it. We used to hold our heads out of the window after we went to bed. Don't tell Mum, she'd be furious and Sylvia was always lecturing us about it, and our other sins. It certainly has its disadvantages having a cousin at the same school especially when she's a paragon. Hasn't it, Una?"

Una was the silent partner, but she heard and observed most things, and really possessed better ability than her more lively sister.

Ua was the silent partner, but she "They've improved. Eve's going to be quite pretty, Mater," said Max, with a critical air as they drove away from the door. "I suppose they'l both come out in the spring."

"We can't do anything for eighteen months at least,' on account of our mourning, then I shall take them to the County Ball," said Mrs. Howorth decidedly.

The girls supplied the topic of conversation until they reached Windridge, a substantial Georgian house of red brick which stood on a wooded knoll just outside the town, and represented the first visible success of the Howorths in Wrotham. It had been purchased by Robert Howorth, the founder of the firm, when his means justified him in leaving the plain two-storeyed dwelling in the High Street where he had begun his married life. It was merely a comfortable suburban residence, though John Howorth had succeeded in acquiring three fields in the immediate vicinity and had thus secured greater privacy. Though less prententious than Polgarth is was far more a home. The rooms had been furnished by a woman of a fine taste, who loved simplicity and understood the value of its effect. It remained precisely as it had been in her brief span of happiness at Windridge. They were expected, and at once shown into the library where Sylvia in a dream of happiness was sitting on a stool at her father's feet. Mrs. Howorth ran forward to greet her affectionately being very fond of her motherless niece, but she was distinctly conscious of a little pang of envy and surprise. Sylvia was more than pretty, she was beautiful, with a fair and highborn loveliness, which seemed to set her apart. She was tall, but the lines of her slim figure were perfect; she carried her small head most gracefully on her beautiful neck, and her face with its fine features and exquisite colouring must attract attention wherever it was seen. But with all these divine gifts there was a most utter unconsciousness, combined with a quiet womanly dignity which was at once the despair and admiration of all who encountered it. Where had the child got it all? Alicia Howorth asked herself as she kissed her with real affection. Her mother had possessed no elegance, if existing portraits were to be trusted, and her father was merely a commonplace man while Reuben Howorth had been decidedly handsome, and they were noted for their looks. Mrs. Howorth, even while she congratulated her niece, felt that nature had been unfair.

Max was astonished, nay, more, he was fascinated by his charming young cousin. He had seen nothing like her in the whole of his experience. The greetings were hardly over, when another visitor was announced, Mr. Graeme Macdonald, to the very great and visible annoyance of Max Howorth.

It annoyed him more when he saw the extreme cordiality of his Uncle's greeting, his "so glad you were able to come" indicating that he had been specially asked, but more mortifying still was Sylvia's evident pleasure at sight of him.

"I'm glad to, Mr. Macdonald. I was just asking father whether you would come to-night. I hope you are quite well, and that Scotty and Sheila are as sweet and quaint as ever."

Scotty and Sheila were a couple of Highland terriers Macdonald had imported from his home in the far Hebrides, and who had long since won Sylvia's affection. Max inwardly resented even that inoffensive bond, he resented the undoubted ease and charm of the Scotchman's manner, the dignity with which he bore himself. He had to earn his living and he was in his master's house, but he bore himself as an equal there. Nay, Max cursing him under his breath, vowed that he adopted the condescenidng air of the superior. Macdonald was disappointed at seeing Max Howorth there, but he merely nodded to him cooly, not suffering it to upset him in the least. In that house he was perfectly sure of his ground, between him and John Howorth a complete understanding existed, which practically nothing could disturb. Macdonald had no looks, as compared with those of Max Howorth, yet a discerning observer would not have hesitated to decide which was the better-bred man, the one most worthy of confidence and respect. It was this feeling of inferiority which Max was always conscious of in his company, which enraged him so much, and filled him with jealous indignation. Mrs. Howorth greeted Macdonald with that mixture of affability and condescension fitting to his position. It always amused Macdonald, but on the whole he liked her and had no fault to find with her treatment of him since he came to Wrotham. She had left him alone, which he accepted as the sincerest kindness.

"And are you very pleased to get home, dear?" asked Mrs. Howorth, seating herself by Sylvia's side on the settee.

"Oh, yes, of course, Aunt Ailcia," answered the girl turning her sparkling eyes full of significance on her father's face.

"But you enjoyed Switzerland and Italy?" said Mrs. Howorth with the faintest accent of reproach.

"Yes, very much and I thank you for persuading father to let me go, Aunt Alicia," said Sylvia with charming frankness and sincerity. "I shall never forget it. I have got on so well with my French, and then, of course, home seems all the more dear and more delightful after one has been away."

Mrs. Howorth laughed a little harshly.

"You must learn to control these pretty lips. None of us can afford to live in a palace of truth, can we, Mr. Macdonald?"

She put the question to the manager a trifle mockingly.

"No, I don't suppose we can, but what is the question apropos of, Mrs. Howorth?"

"My neice has just been assuring me that the chief joy she has had in being away is the delight of coming back."

"No, no, Aunt Alicia," cried Sylvia in distress, "That is not quite what I said. I am sure Mr. Macdonald will understand. I only meant that it was very sweet to come back, didn't I father?"

"Yes, my lass, never mind your Aunt Alicia, she *will* tease you," answered Howorth easily.

"But surely Miss Sylvia is quite right. A home ought to be rendered dearer by absence, if it is a home at al," observed Macdonald simply.

"Fudge," muttered Max under his breath. "Sentimental fudge. Everybody is the better of going out in the wordl, and having the edges rubbed off, even sweet little cousins. How was the Count Casa di Torno the last time you heard of. His Excellency?" he enquired smiling meaningly at his cousin.

"I haven't heard from him, Cousin Max," she answered quietly, and the colour did not even tinge her cheek.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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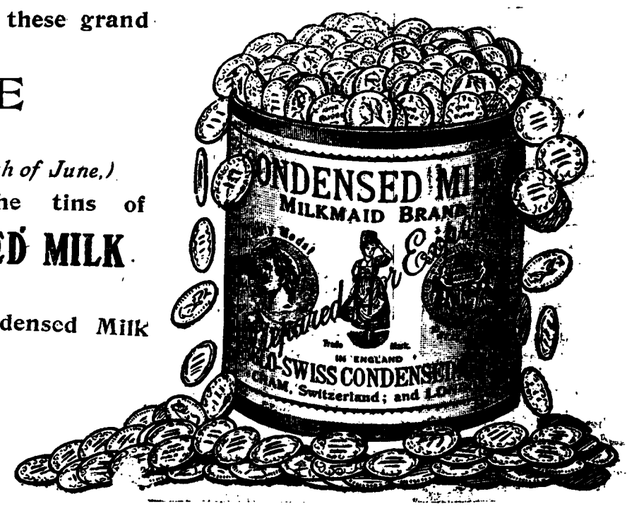

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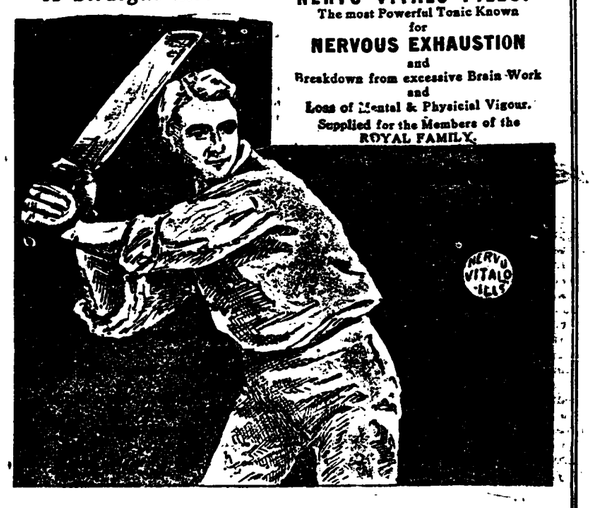

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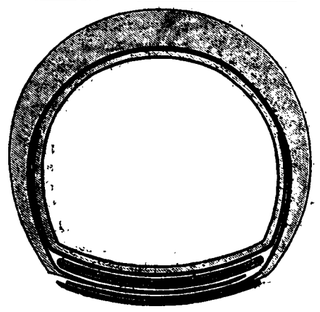
THE DUNLOP  **OF 1888-89**

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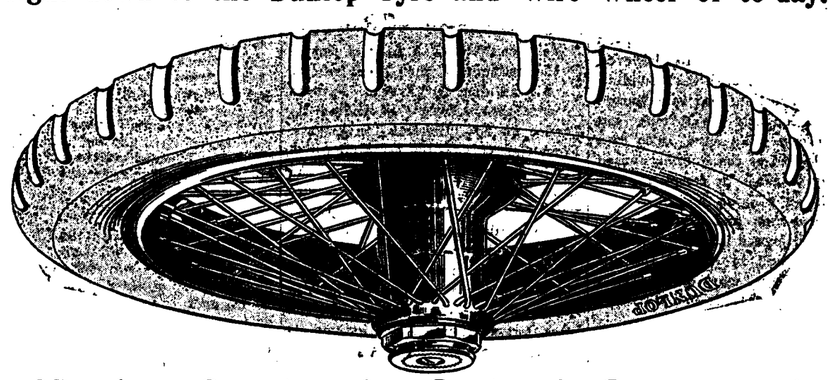

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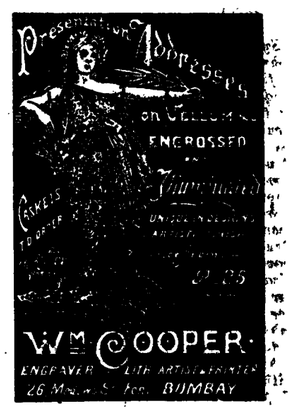

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